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# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the United States Department of Agriculture for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Responsibility, approval or disapproval, for views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect accurately the news of importance.

Vol. XXV, No. 21

Section 1

April 25, 1927.

**BRITISH FOOT AND MOUTH REPORT** The second progress report of the Foot-and-Mouth Disease Research Committee has been issued by the British Ministry of Agriculture. "The casual microbe can not be seen and can be recognized only by its effects on a susceptible animal, and all experiments involve tests by inoculation to discover its presence and activity," says the London correspondent of The Journal of the American Medical Association in his summary of the report. "Research into this disease is therefore peculiarly tedious and discovery necessarily slow. When definite indications in any direction have been obtained by work with guinea pigs, the experiment, whenever possible, has been repeated on a smaller scale in large animals...."

**SUN AND RADIO RAYS** Long distance radio communications is dependent upon solar radiation and the signal strength is almost wholly a function of the variation in the sun's radiation, according to Dr. C. G. Abbot, acting secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. "This radio discovery was made by Dr. L. W. Austin of the United States Bureau of Standards, who made a three-year study of radio reception and compared his resulting curves with Smithsonian curves for solar radiation over the same period," said Doctor Abbot. "The curves corresponded almost exactly...." (Press, Apr. 25.)

**RADIO LICENSES** The press of April 24 reports that approximately 550 of the 732 radio stations in the United States had received temporary permits to continue operations April 23 on the eve of the date set by law after which broadcasting without Federal authority becomes unlawful. Applications from a number of the stations which failed to receive permits were still under consideration by the Federal Radio Commission and as a consequence the exact number unable to obtain permits will not be determined until this week.

**CONDITIONS IN ALABAMA** Frank M. Moody, president of the First National Bank of Tuscaloosa, Ala., is quoted in the press of April 24 as saying: "Farmers did not get a good price for cotton this year but they are taking it better than I have ever seen before. They expect to reduce the acreage next year as they are discouraged over the price of fertilizer, which plays an important part in the price of production. The crop next year will be more diversified than ever before and cotton will be surplus more than ever."

**POTATOES URGED FOR JAPAN** A Tokio dispatch to the press to-day says: "Substitution of potatoes for rice as the main article of diet for the Japanese people is being urged by some of Japan's leading economists as a solution for the Empire's food problem which is growing more serious as the population increases...."





## Section 2

Cotton and  
Floods

The Journal of Commerce for April 23 says: "The disastrous news from the flood regions of the Mississippi Valley has precipitated active speculation in cotton resulting in pronounced increases in price. The opportunities for appealing to the gambling instinct are excellent, while the extent of the damage done and in prospect remains unknown. Whether the flood areas can be reclaimed in time to produce a crop, whether the overflow will enrich some sections while it is despoiling others, whether acreage cuts will be serious---these and similar questions remain open. The most that can be said is that nobody knows how the crop will be affected. Those who profess to be informed are merely dealing in guesses."

Economic  
Tendencies

"Recent World Economic Tendencies" is the title of an extended article by A. Loveday in The Nineteenth Century and After (London) for April. In this the author says: "...In these three countries (Australia, South Africa, New Zealand) the industrial censuses show results which are more favorable than those which we obtain from considering raw materials and agricultural crops only. For the rest of the world no recent and complete censuses of industrial production have been made. Such a census is now being compiled in the United Kingdom, but its results have not yet been made public. We can not estimate, let alone calculate, the industrial or the total income of Europe, Asia, or South America to-day. We can only guess whether it is greater or less than that derived from agriculture or the provision of raw materials. Asia, South America, and also Northern and Central Africa, however, are mainly agricultural, and the defects of the information concerning industrial output are not so vitally important. But we can not base our opinion about the general economic prosperity of Europe on raw material production alone. We must hazard a guess about the productivity of her industries, and for this purpose we must collect such indirect evidence as exists...."

## Farm Population An editorial in The Wall Street Journal for April 22 says:

"Census Bureau figures show that in 1925 there were 23,981,693 persons on farms, compared with 31,614,269 in 1920. The figures are not exactly comparable, as in 1920 the bureau included some farm labor not living on the farm. However, the figures do show that there is a net movement away from the farms. It would be better for the country in general and for agriculture in particular if this movement had been larger. It is to be hoped that in the next half decade it will gain in volume. Agriculture is overextended. Marginal land is being cultivated and what might be called marginal farmers are engaged in agriculture. The surplus production that troubles the farmers is proof that the industry is overextended. The average farm income, which is less than that of day laborers, is proof also that it is overmanned and that many inefficient farmers are thus engaged. Agriculture can be compared with the soft coal business, which is greatly overmined and overmanned. Working at capacity, the mines can produce about double what the market can consume. Obviously, this is a waste of capital and of the time of labor. No matter how high a wage scale may be agreed upon, if the business will only give three days' work out of the six, the actual wage would be no more than half of the scale price....This is the age of machinery and it is increasing the productive power of agriculture. Look, for instance, at the combine that cuts and threshes the grain at the same time. Three or four men



working one of those machines can cut 50 acres of wheat in a day and deliver the grain to the elevator a couple of miles away. The same can be said of cotton. In the far western part of the belt the land now is plowed by tractors, seeded by machinery and picking is done by the sledding process. The result is an enormous decrease in the amount of labor to the acre of cotton. It is obvious that the man who raises his cotton by less efficient methods must take smaller income or go out of the business. It would be better for all if he went out. If 24,000,000 people can produce all that the market can consume at a profitable price, why should 30,000,000 be engaged in agriculture?"

Farm Work  
Allotment

An editorial in Farm and Ranch for April 16 says: "...The man whose farm is balanced with good livestock and who makes an effort to produce his own food and feed, or as much thereof as conditions will permit, has got a twelve months' job and usually a comfortable home. No man, unless he is a genius, whether in the city or on the farm, can expect to make a success working only a part of the time. Farm and Ranch says this in face of the fact that it is the accepted belief that farmers are the hardest-worked men in the country, and that it has been said of them so often that they believe it themselves. Only when a man checks up on himself, unless he is working for someone else and is paid by the day, week, or month, can he know whether or not he is working regularly. But count the days when not even eight hours of real work are put in and subtract from 308 days, which includes Sundays and holidays, and the remainder will be the number of days in which no excuse was found to sit around the house, go to town, go fishing, or just puttering around without accomplishing anything. Every farmer who works steadily at his job can afford to take days off for visiting the city, to go fishing and hunting, or to take a week or two vacation, but if idle days are to be scattered throughout the year except in the very busiest season of a few weeks, and he spends most of the winter talking about hard times and the laws that ought to be passed, then his hopes of better times will never be realized. The one-crop farmer does not work a full year or a half a year. Only the farmer who diversifies intelligently and who keeps enough livestock to supply his own needs, and some for the market, has a steady job, and the man with a steady job is seldom in want."

Florida  
Situation

An editorial in The Magazine of Wall Street for April 23 says: "The situation in Florida is acutely weak. Real estate values have been seriously impaired and the general business situation of the State affected. Troubles of Florida may be laid to the extravagance of the defunct real estate boom. But liquidation of properties is proceeding to such a point where it seems, speaking broadly, that the worst is about over. Business men of Florida realize that the economic progress of the State from now on will depend on thorough stabilization and exploitation of its resources, which are plentiful. With concentration on real business activity and not on real estate gambling, there is no reason why Florida's industries should not continue to forge ahead. When one considers the possibilities from the agricultural viewpoint alone, there is no reason to become discouraged over the outlook provided the separate communities work earnestly toward rectifying the various weaknesses which may still





exist in their condition and plan toward steady upbuilding of the State's resources and industries. A soberer period perhaps is ahead for Florida, but one which should provide a strong base for future substantial business, in the industries which are typical of the State."

Mechanical  
Equipment  
and Farm  
Labor

An editorial in Farm Implement News (Chicago) for April 14 says: "Mechanical farm equipment has two very decided influences upon agricultural labor. The primary function of machinery is to substitute power, animal or mechanical, for muscular effort of man. This substitution not only is a means of multiplying the output of the workers, but has a very significant influence upon the character of the labor. Labor becomes largely a matter of the intellect directing the power used in performing the desired operations instead of muscular effort. This difference can be illustrated by the contrast between the preparation of a seed bed through spading by manual labor and plowing by driving a fine six-horse team, or operating a tractor. The influence of farm equipment, then, may be found in increasing the productive capacity of the individual farm worker and in improving the character of farm labor."

Trucking  
Livestock

An editorial in The Wall Street Journal for April 19 says: "In 1926 about a million head of livestock was delivered by motor truck into the Omaha market, and about 750,000 head into Indianapolis. Other markets, like Sioux City, Kansas City and others, also showed large shipments by this means of transportation. The figures are so large as to prompt the question whether the motor truck is destined to become a serious competitor of the railroads in the future. Indianapolis has a large hog market, and the comparison of the shipments over the past 13 years shows a steady increase of deliveries by trucks. In 1913 the number delivered by trucks was 4.55 per cent of the total. In 1920 truck deliveries were 27.33 per cent and in 1926 42.11 per cent of the total. This rapid growth of the largest market east of Chicago has even made necessary the establishment of a separate division for truck-driven stock. These figures, if taken alone, would indicate that the motor truck is a potential rival of the railroads. However, Armour & Co., after making an extensive study of the subject, come to the conclusion that except for short hauls the motor truck will not be a serious competitor of the railroads. Their idea is that its principal usefulness will be as a terminal supplement to the railroad. In this use it will be of value to the farmer, the shipper and to the railroad....They give the results of experiments in shipping both hogs and cattle. In long distance shipments, instead of the farmer delivering his hogs to the railway by wagon, or driving the cattle on foot, a motor truck can be used with more speed and less expense, and the livestock arrives at the terminal in better condition. This is bound to be the principal use of the motor truck in livestock marketing in the future. That it can not be profitably utilized in long distance hauls is very clearly shown by the study. Motor truck transportation, according to the study, has brought great benefit to livestock producers. If care and foresight are employed, there will be a still greater future for its use in livestock shipments. It will enable the individual producer to reach his market in a more orderly and convenient manner, and it will be of advantage both to him and to all other elements in the livestock and meat districts. But as a means of long distance transportation it is not feasible."



Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products      Livestock quotations at Chicago on top price of hogs \$10.90 or 75c lower with some inbetween grade heavy steers \$1 down; fat she stock mostly 50c lower, and vealers declined \$1, the sharpest general downturn of the year. Stockers and feeders are steady to weak, fat lambs closed 50 to 75c lower, sheep \$1.75 to \$2.00 lower, and feeding lambs are scarce, around 50c lower. Closing prices on fresh western dressed meats at New York were \$1 lower on steer beef, lamb and light pork loins, from \$2 to \$3 lower on veal, \$3 lower on mutton, and steady to \$2 lower on heavy loins.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes 25c-\$1 lower at \$5.50-\$6.25 per barrel in leading markets; steady at \$4.50 f.o.b. Hastings. Texas sacked Bliss triumphs firm at \$3.90-\$4.25 per 100 pounds in Chicago; steady at \$3 f.o.b. Texas points. Maine sacked Green Mountains slightly weaker at \$2.25-\$2.65 in eastern cities. New York Baldwin apples about steady closing at \$3-\$3.50 per barrel in terminal markets; mostly around \$3 f.o.b. Rochester. Strawberry prices declined sharply. Louisiana Klondike \$2.50-\$3.75 per 24-pint crate in midwestern cities; auction sales \$1.87½-\$2.57½ at Hammond. North Carolina Klondikes \$5-\$7.50 per 32-quart crate in the East. Cabbage slightly stronger. South Carolina pointed type sold at \$1.75-\$2.25 per 1½ bushel hamper in eastern markets. Alabama stock \$1.75-\$3.50 per barrel crate in distributing centers.

Butter markets were firm throughout most of the week. During the week both advances and declines featured the situation, but prices remained on a high plane in spite of some weakness at the close. Receipts continue very light and production lower than a year ago.

Cheese markets were steady and there were no price changes at the cheese board meetings of April 22, at Plymouth, Wis. Trade continued quite moderate. Production and market receipts still fall below a year ago.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 71 points during the week, closing at 14.54c per lb. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 73 points, closing at 14.96c, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange were up 65 points, closing at 14.86c.

Hay markets generally firm with light receipts offsetting slack demand. Floods in some districts interrupting movement. Timothy prices about unchanged. Alfalfa movement somewhat more active. Green alfalfa at Kansas City slightly higher with brown hay selling better than for some time. Prairie in good demand with bulk of offerings from Southwest. Shipping inquiry from Northwest excellent. Quality of arrivals only fair.

Feed prices again slightly higher. Wheatfeeds in urgent demand for shipment at once to piece out stocks till pastures become available. Linseed meal firm in East, but barely steady in Central West. Cottonseed meal about steady but flood conditions in South restricting offers. Gluten feed moving freely. Hominy feed slightly higher. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)





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Vol. XXV, No. 22

Section 1

April 26, 1927.

## WHEAT CONFERENCE AT ROME

The press to-day reports from Rome: "An appeal to all the countries of the world to collaborate to increase cereal production was made by Premier Mussolini yesterday at the inauguration of the International Wheat Conference at the International Institute of Agriculture. At this conference the Premier pointed out that eighty countries are contributing their technical and practical knowledge for the common benefit of all. He said the Institute of Agriculture must become even more in the future the world's clearing house for this type of information. Some thirty countries have sent official delegations to the conference, which proposes to discuss all questions relating to the intensive raising and merchandising of cereals in general and wheat in particular. The subjects which come under discussion are almost all technical in nature and include such topics as the best types of wheat to raise in various climates, intensive methods of culture, the fight against diseases of wheat, standardization of types of wheat, of methods of propaganda for increase of production. The conference will continue four days....."

## THE STOCK MARKET DECLINE

The New York Times to-day says: "With Wall Street apparently primed for a resumption of the advance of stocks, values crumbled without warning on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday in the most violent selling movement of the year. Taking the market as a whole, the decline was the sharpest and most widespread since Oct. 15, 1926. Millions of dollars in profits had been wiped out when the closing gong at 3 o'clock arrested the downturn. While the break lacked the spectacular features which accompanied the corner in Wheeling & Lake Erie shares in March, it impressed Wall Street as more significant because of the large number of issues affected in virtually every department of the market. The combined averages of The New York Times, covering fifty representative stocks, declined \$2.81 yesterday, as compared with \$2.93 on Oct. 15 of last year, the day of the wide previous break. The averages representing twenty-five representative railway shares declined \$1.88 yesterday, while twenty-five representative industrials sold off an average of \$3.73....Wall Street had an abundance of explanations for the selling which struck the market at the opening and continued, with only minor interruptions, until the close. There was, for one thing, the Mississippi flood disaster, the full gravity of which the financial district seemed to grasp yesterday for the first time. In addition, the stock market community had before it news of the financial crisis in Japan, the troubled Chinese situation, the prospect of a further expansion of brokerage loans, a strikingly disappointing report of earnings by one of the most important oil companies, Marland, and increasing impairment of the technical position of the market itself...."



## Section 2

Building Industry      The press of April 25 says: "Building and allied industries face unaccustomed prospects with a threatened lockout of one of the trades at a time when the volume of new and alteration construction projects is decreasing, writes Allen E. Beals in the current Dow Service Daily Building Reports. A decline in building projection has been contemplated for some time and to a considerable extent building material and equipment manufacturers have discounted it. But while an eventual showdown with labor has long been foreseen it has not been provided for."

Cooperation in Canada      An editorial in The Grain Growers' Guide for April 15 says: "There will be pretty general satisfaction in the ranks of the farmers of Saskatchewan that the amalgamation of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the Farmers' Union has been finally consummated. The new organization, the United Farmers of Canada, Saskatchewan Section, Limited, is now fully established and authorized to carry on the work of the two old organizations. Rural Saskatchewan has suffered from the rivalries of the two farmer associations and there will be many advantages to be gained from one harmonious organization with a common policy in all parts of the province. By means of \$5.00 per member requisitioned upon wheat pool payments (of which \$3.50 goes to the central office and \$1.50 to the local lodges) the United Farmers of Canada, Saskatchewan Section, will have a revenue around \$100,000 per year. That is a larger revenue than has ever been available to a farmers' association in Canada. An educational program wisely planned and capably carried out when supported by such a fund would reach every corner of the province and aid mightily in improving rural conditions. Such a large revenue in itself places heavy responsibilities upon the board of directors. Unfortunately the larger portion of the first year's revenue has already been spent in securing it, and a policy of rigid economy will be necessary for some time. Large revenues easily secured present temptations for unwise expenditures which it is to be hoped will be avoided....It was regrettable that the Moose Jaw convention decided not to work with the other provincial farmers' organizations through the Council of Agriculture. No matter how strong or influential an organization may be in any single province it is bound to be a small factor in national affairs. The chief economic handicaps from which the prairies suffer are Federal in their origin. Only through united action by the various provinces can there be exerted an effective influence before the Federal Government, the railway commission, the tariff board and other similar bodies. The Council of Agriculture has a record of achievement on behalf of the farmers of Canada of which every farmer should be proud. It should be remembered that the Council is purely a conference of the executive officers of the farmers' associations and farmers' company and its actions are entirely controlled by its members, but it enables all the associations to work together on common problems and present a united front for a common cause. Fortunately the Council of Agriculture has decided to carry on even though it has no representation from Saskatchewan...."





Frogs for Japan A Houston, Tex., dispatch to the press of April 24 says:

"A carload of half-frozen, live bullfrogs is en route to San Francisco for shipment to a bullfrog breeding farm at Yokohama, Japan, the Southern Pacific Railroad announced at Houston, April 23. The frogs are in 200 wood cases, packed in a refrigerator car. Train attendants were instructed to ice the car frequently enough to keep the frogs in a semi-comatose state. The shipment came from Louisville, Tex."

Hog Situation

An editorial in Ontario Farmer for April 15 says: "In a recent issue we published an article entitled 'Our Peculiar Hog Situation,' which dealt at some length with the various factors which have for the time being turned our hog-marketing practices and standards almost upside down. In that article it was pointed out that last June a British Order-in-Council forbade further importations of fresh pork from Continental Europe, in order to curtail the ravages of foot-and-mouth disease. The order had the effect of cutting off the long established pork market of Holland, Sweden, and other European countries, in which hog raising had been developed on a very large scale. These countries had for years depended upon Britain to buy their pork and they had absolutely no other outlet for it. The only thing they could do, therefore, was to cure their pork as best they could and ship it to Britain as 'bacon' instead of fresh pork--and offer it at a low enough price to undersell Danish and Canadian bacon....Except for one saving factor the Canadian hog raiser would have been much harder hit by this situation than he actually was. That factor was, and still is, the strong demand in the United States for both live hogs and pork products. It is unquestionably a fact that if there had been no demand in the United States over and above their own home supply the price of hogs in Canada would have been several cents per pound lower than it has averaged during the past six months. It is this United States demand which is playing all the havoc with our system of purchase by grade at the present time. The consumers of that country have always been accustomed to fat pork from the lard type hog, and though they are gradually coming to demand a leaner pork they have not yet come to the point of fully appreciating the true value of the Canadian 'select.' They are not yet demanding anything with less fat than our 'thick smooth.' They will take the selects, of course, either alive or in the form of fresh or cured product, but they refuse to pay any more for them than the shorter, 'chunkier' kind. The consequence is, as most producers are aware, it is becoming more and more difficult to secure the premium for select hogs; practically all buyers want to buy on a flat rate basis."

Kieffer Pears

An editorial in The Fruit Products Journal says: "Spare the Kieffer pear tree. It may yet prove to be an asset instead of a liability. Michigan canners have found a way to pack Kieffer pears in tins so that the finished product is comparable to the world famous Bartlett. Were it not for the 'grit' in the flesh of the Kieffer, canners say it would be extremely difficult to distinguish it from the northern Bartletts in the tins....But in southwestern Michigan three canning factories bought 115,000 bushels of Kieffers and packed them by a new process. The pears were placed in cold storage and held until needed. As orders came for fresh supplies





the fruit was moved from storage into a ripening room, where the pears acquired a flesh tint similar to the Bartlett. One factory stored so many Kieffers it did not complete its pack until February 1."

#### Owls for Rat Warfare

The Associated Press of April 24 says: "Two cases of owls have been shipped from San Diego to Lord Howe Island in the South Seas, where it is hoped the birds will wage relentless war on an army of rats that are plaguing the inhabitants out of house and home. Traps and poison have failed and several dozen cats imported in the role of executioners have lost their appetite for the rodents. E. G. Babbitt, an American trade commissioner at Sidney, has reported here that experts sent to the island by the Australian Government decided that the California barn owl was the most persistent enemy of rats among living things. The rats have been dumped on the island by ships stopping to purchase palm seeds, which is the chief product of the island."

#### Water Power Discussions

Water, as a source of power and a source of destruction, will figure largely in the deliberations of the 15th Annual Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States to be held in Washington May 2, 3, 4, 5. What can be done to prevent the distressing floods which are now harassing the Middle West, what practical use can be made of water power developed at Muscle Shoals and Boulder Canyon, what policy the Government should pursue to bring about the most effective development of water power are some of the questions which will be discussed at the natural resources session. The importance of the conservation and development of natural resources will be emphasized by Milton E. Marcuse, of Richmond, Virginia, who has represented the natural resources industries on the directorate of the national chamber for the past four years. W.H. Onken, editor of the Electrical World, will speak on the hydro-electric power era. Walter Parker, of New Orleans, will discuss flood control, and Charles Aubrey Eaton, U.S. Representative from New Jersey, will deliver an address on the undesirability of Government entering the hydro-electric power field.

#### Weather Forecasting

"The Development of Weather Forecasting" is the subject of a long review by G.C. Simpson in The Nineteenth Century and After (London) for April. The author says in part: "The reader will naturally expect some information regarding the accuracy of the modern forecasts, and probably would like it in the form that a certain percentage of the forecasts issued are correct. Unfortunately it is quite impossible to give any such numerical value of accuracy. Forecasts are not expressed in words which must be completely right or completely wrong; also, a forecast generally applies to the weather of a large district, and it would only be possible to check it by comparing in detail the weather over the whole district. Some attempt to do this was made before the war; but it was a very arduous piece of work and the results were difficult to interpret. It ceased during the war and has never been revived. Nor do we now require any such methods of testing the work of the forecasters, for we are in much too close contact with those who use the reports and forecasts in their daily work--work in which life and death often depend on an accurate appreciation of the weather conditions."



It is only necessary to discuss the weather service with a pilot on the Croydon-Paris air route or the officer in charge of a night bombing squadron to know what the meteorological service means to them. I do not wish to imitate my illustrious predecessor FitzRoy when he claimed the credit for the absence of work in the shipyards, but I do think that the British meteorological service can take some share of the credit for the almost total absence of aviation disasters due to bad weather in this country."

### Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products      April 25; Livestock quotations at Chicago on top price of hogs \$10.75.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes \$5.75-\$6.25 per barrel in leading markets; \$4.50 f.o.b. Hastings. Texas sacked Bliss Triumphs \$3.75-\$4.50 per 100 pounds in midwestern cities; mostly \$3 f.o.b. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$2.25-\$2.75 in the East. Texas yellow Bermuda onions \$2.50-\$2.75 per standard crate in consuming centers; \$1.65-\$1.75 f.o.b. Laredo. Louisiana Klondike strawberries \$2.75-\$3.50 per 24-pint crate in terminal markets; auction sales \$2.35-\$2.95 at Hammond. North Carolina Klondikes weaker at \$6.50-\$7 per 32-quart crate in eastern cities; \$5.50-\$7 to growers in the Chadbourn section. Best New York Baldwin apples fairly steady at \$3-\$3.75 per barrel in leading eastern markets. Michigan Ben Davis \$3-\$3.25 in Chicago.

Closing prices on 92 score butter: New York 51¢; Chicago 48¢; Philadelphia 52¢; Boston 52¢.

Closing prices at Wisconsin primary cheese markets April 23: Twins 21 $\frac{3}{4}$ c; Single Daisies 22c; Longhorns 22c; Square Prints 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 6 points, closing at 14.60c per lb. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 7 points, closing at 15.03c, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 9 points, closing at 14.95c.

Grain prices quoted: No.2 red winter Chicago \$1.34. No.2 hard winter Chicago \$1.37. No.3 yellow corn 70c; Chicago. No.3 white oats 44c, Chicago. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

Industrials and Railroads	Average closing price	Apr. 25,	Apr. 23,	Apr.24,1926
	20 Industrials	163.73	166.80	144.83
	20 R.R. stocks	132.33	133.83	108.93
(Wall St. Jour., Apr. 26.).				





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Vol. XXV, No. 23

Section 1

April 27, 1927.

**NEW ORLEANS LEVEE CUT ORDERED** An Associated Press dispatch to-day from New Orleans reports that Governor Simpson of Louisiana last night ordered a proclamation declaring that a public emergency exists and ordering the creation of an artificial break in the levee of the Mississippi River near Poydras, ten miles below the city, at noon on Friday, April 29. The report says: "The break will be made to save the city of New Orleans, with its half million inhabitants, which is threatened with inundation by the greatest flood in the valley's history...."

**FARMERS TURN LADY BIRDS ON APHIS** An Associated Press dispatch to-day from Bakersfield, Calif., says: "Lady birds are being mobilized by farmers near Shafter to save potato and cotton crops from the aphis, a gnat-like insect. Scouting parties have been sent to the snow line in the Sierras, east of here, where thousands of lady birds, or small beetles, were reported in single nests."

**FEDERAL EMPLOYEES AND "CIVIL SERVICE SCHOOLS"** The Associated Press to-day reports that withdrawal of Federal employees from the faculty of the Government Civil Service Institute has been forced by the Civil Service Commission, it announced yesterday in launching a new campaign "against so-called civil service schools generally, which deceive the public."

**PAISH ON WORLD CREDIT** An Associated Press dispatch April 26 from New York says: "The cancellation of interallied debts and of German reparations, dismantling of tariff walls everywhere and a wholesale building of railroads in undeveloped districts of South America, Australia, China and Russia were the ingredients of a recipe for the saving of the world's credit, outlined in an address before the Bond Club of New York April 25 by Sir George Paish, London editor. 'Every country in the world,' he said, 'is in debt as never before, and needs a vast expansion of income to enable it to meet its obligations. If there is a breakdown of credit, it will be a world breakdown of credit. That breakdown must be prevented at all costs.'"

**LIVESTOCK PRICES** "Producers of livestock in the United States have benefited materially from a constant increase in prices of the product in the last three years, according to a recent survey of livestock prices as related to the average freight charges made by the Bureau of Railway Economics....The bureau's study of sales was made at ten large markets, and involved 15,817 carloads of livestock, aggregating 1,086,642 head. It summarizes prices paid at three-week intervals for eighteen sales days in each of the periods ending Oct. 6, 1924, Oct. 19, 1925, and Nov. 1, 1926. The stock was shipped from 3,549 points in thirty-nine States. The markets included in the study were Chicago, Baltimore, East St. Louis, Fort Worth, Jersey City, Kansas City, Lancaster, Pa., Nashville, South Omaha and South St. Paul." (Press, Apr. 26.)



## Section 2

**Canadian Grain Traffic** The opening of navigation on the Great Lakes two weeks earlier than last year, as the result of midsummer temperature in April in many parts of Canada, has acted to the great advantage of Canadian trade, according to the current Business Summary of the Bank of Montreal. It is pointed out that it is of no inconsiderable benefit to have the winter stored grain surplus of the western provinces moving out at this time to foreign markets. "This surplus is surprisingly large," according to the summary, "the visible supply of wheat in Canada on April 16 totaling 72,000,000 bushels, or 1,300,000 in excess of the quantity at the same date a year ago. Of this, 50,716,000 bushels were in store at Fort William-Port Arthur, thus insuring employment for lake carriers until the next crop is reaped. European markets are receptive and prices of wheat keep fairly steady."

**Flood Losses** An editorial in The Florida Times-Union for April 25 says: "....The more that needs to be done is to do whatever, in the best judgment, can be done to avoid future disasters and losses of this character. The New Orleans Times-Picayune, in position to speak authoritatively, and in answer to request for its suggestion on 'how destructiveness of Mississippi River floods may be eliminated or abated,' says that 'For years and years and years the spokesmen of the lower valley have urged that the flood problem posed by the Mississippi River system be recognized as a national problem and its solution undertaken as a national task.' This, presumably, and with apparent fairness, because the Mississippi River is not a local waterway, spreading, as it does, over so large a portion of the United States. In any event, the New Orleans newspaper goes on to say: 'Congress has been persuaded to pass some partial measures of flood control, but has neglected the adoption of the comprehensive flood control program urged upon it repeatedly. That program by this time should be known to everybody who has given serious thought to the recurrent flood threats. It includes the establishment of the strongest levee system practicable along the lower reaches of the Mississippi, but it neither begins nor ends there. At this end of the great stream we are constantly working upon our levee defenses. But as we strengthen and enlarge them, they are subjected to greater pressure by increasing volume of waters poured down upon us from up the valley. The flood menace is greatest in the lower valley, but it originates far northward in the upper reaches of the great river and its tributaries.....The Federal Government alone can apply the measures needed for comprehensive and effective solution of the flood problem. They include stream control upriver as well as downriver, reservoirs to impound the surplus waters barred out from their natural basins upstream; spillways where practicable. That it is possible and practicable to regulate the water flow, usefully employ the surplus waters, prevent or greatly minimize the danger of costly overflows, is, we believe, almost universally conceded by engineering experts.'..."

**Floods and Waterpower** An editorial in The Wall Street Journal for April 26 says: "One of the greatest chemists told the world many years ago that dirt was only matter in the wrong place. A flood, and even the greatest of floods, is only water in the wrong place. The water of the great Mississippi basin is a national asset of extraordinary value, and by sheer neglect and stupidity we have converted it into a dangerous





liability. Nature's supply of water properly controlled is never redundant and is of priceless value. There is nothing new about the Mississippi floods; they are only bigger than ever before....As an engineering proposition, there is but one sound opinion. The way to prevent floods is to conserve the water at its source. Every stream, great and small, draining into the Mississippi basin should have been harnessed long ago for the service of man....Of course, the generous American heart will respond instantly to the call for help and the sufferers must be taken care of....But a larger view of the whole subject must be taken. The New York Chamber of Commerce early in February pointed out the urgent need for a Federal water conservation commission with powers such as only the Federal Government can give, superseding all the futile stopgaps at present in existence. The work of conservation would necessarily be spread over some years, so that the burden on the revenue would be well distributed...."

Good Roads  
Essay Con-  
test

The press of April 25 reports that S. A. Lesniewski, a student at De Paul University, Chicago, has received first prize of \$350 in the American Road Builders Association's national good roads essay contest. John Rex Shepler of Harvard received the \$200 second prize and Reginald F. Jacobs of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology \$175 as third. The contest conducted in all the major colleges and universities of the country was on the subject, "The Benefit to the Nation of Good Roads."

Milk Rates

The press of April 26 reports that railroads in the New England territory were authorized April 25 by the Interstate Commerce Commission to increase rates on milk and cream by approximately 10 per cent for distances of 100 miles and more, and by 20 per cent on shipments for less than 100 miles. The commission refused to allow the railroads to make a flat 20 per cent increase, which they sought in April, 1926. Production of dairy products in New England was held to be an industry operating under depressed conditions and one of the classes of agricultural enterprise which Congress directed the commission specifically to protect against undue transportation burdens. At the same time, the New England carriers were said to need larger revenues. The increases will become effective as soon as the railroads file new schedules.

A Boston dispatch says: "Secretary W. B. Bronson of the committee representing the milk industry in New England which opposed the increase in milk transportation rates asked for by the New England railroads, said April 25 that the Interstate Commerce Commission's decision meant an increased cost of at least \$300,000 a year in getting in Boston's milk supply and fully \$75,000 more on shipments to other New England markets, which ultimately would be paid in part by consumers in an increased milk price."

New York  
Poultry  
Exchange

The New York Times of April 26 states that the New York Poultry Exchange, the fruition of a plan upon which State Attorney General Albert Ottinger has worked for a year or more, was permanently organized April 25 at a meeting in Mr. Ottinger's offices in New York. Representatives of every branch of the poultry industry attended. Howard C. Forbes was unanimously elected president of the exchange. His salary, yet to be fixed by the board of governors, will be about \$50,000 a year, it was said. He will exercise a control over the



industry similar to that granted to Will Hays in the motion picture industry. The board will have other members representing the poultry industry. In complete cooperation with the Poultry Exchange, it was announced, are the United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Economics, State Department of Agriculture, New York Live Poultry Chamber of Commerce, New York City Commissioners of Health and Markets and the Port of New York Authority.

**Pork Production Contests** An editorial in The Farmer's Guide for April 23 says: "A study of the various ton-litter contests reveals the fact that 808 ton litters were produced in 29 States during 1926. Tennessee, with 121 litters that reached the goal, led all other States. Illinois produced 90, and Indiana 80 ton litters....The ton-litter work has abundantly justified itself, and it has been highly effective in spreading the gospel of better methods of pork production. In a few cases the work has been exploited for advertising purposes by methods which have no place on the average farm due to the high costs involved, but on the whole the work has been pushed along lines that are eminently practical, and it has had far-reaching consequences... With this idea in mind, 'pork production contests,' in which the entire herd of hogs is considered as a unit, and in which the bringing of each litter to maximum weight, is the final objective, have been started. We regard such contests as of much greater potential practical value than the ton-litter work, just as we favor the idea of cow-testing work based on herd production rather than on the production of individuals in the herd, because in the former case the competition is on a much broader basis and will bring into prominence the real leaders in the matter of pork production, namely, the men who can efficiently and cheaply produce pork on a commercial scale."

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Section 3

Department of  
Agriculture

1 An editorial in The Baltimore Sun for April 25 says: "Secretary Jardine foresees increase in the price of agricultural products due to migration from the farm. However, his figures show that while there are now the same number of farms as there were in 1910, owing to better methods of operation 46,000,000 more acres are under cultivation. And while the non-farming population has grown rapidly, demand for certain farm products has greatly decreased...The present farm population demonstrates productive capacity in excess of needs for consumption, and with steady improvement in cultivation and large-scale operation, there seems no escape from the conclusion that the marginal farmer, the high-cost producer, will find more and more difficulty in surviving. This is the class that is disappearing, and there is little comfort for it in the Secretary's data. The same competitive forces which have driven many small industrial units to the wall are bearing down on the inefficient farmer."

2 An editorial in The Progressive Farmer for April 23 says: "At a State fair last fall, while watching a bawdy of beautiful girls demonstrating the preparation and serving of dainty and nutritious morsels of food, a gentleman at our elbow remarked to his wife: 'Just compare the figures, the carriage and beautiful skin of these club girls with those of any equal number of girls of the same age out here where we are. See the difference?' We could not refrain from asking this gentleman if he were not a physician. He was, or as he put it:





'I am a country doctor, and firmly believe that our home demonstration agent is doing as much as the doctors are doing to keep our young people well.' We shook hands and parted. This was an unusual indorsement of home demonstration work and one that we had not fully appreciated. We feel sure many of us do overlook the fact that our home agents are making our young people better physical (and mental) exhibits in the home as well as at the fairs. Let's put more girls in club work this year and so give them the benefit of all the fine knowledge the home agents are ready and willing to impart!"

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Section 4  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

**Farm Products**      April 26: Livestock quotations at Chicago on top price of hogs \$10.70. Beef steers choice \$11.75 to \$13.75; good \$10.25 to \$12.75; medium \$9.25 to \$11; common \$8.25 to \$9.25; heifers, good and choice \$8.25 to \$10.75; common and medium \$6.50 to \$8.50; cows, good and choice \$6.75 to \$9; common and medium \$5.50 to \$6.75; low cutter and cutter \$4.50 to \$5.75; vealers, medium to choice \$8.50 to \$12.50; heavy calves \$7 to \$8.75; stocker and feeder steers, common to choice \$7 to \$9.75; fat lambs medium to choice \$13.25 to \$15.65; yearling wethers, medium to choice \$10.75 to \$13.50; fat ewes, common to choice \$5.50 to \$8.25; feeding lambs, medium to choice \$12 to \$13.75.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes \$5.75-\$6.50 per barrel in leading markets; mostly \$5 f.o.b. Hastings. Texas sacked Bliss Triumphs \$3.70-\$4 per 100 pounds, carlot sales in Chicago, mostly \$3 f.o.b. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$2.25-\$2.75 in eastern cities. North Carolina Klondike strawberries \$6-\$7 per 32-quart crate in eastern markets; \$5.50-\$6.50 to growers in the Chadbourn district. Tennessee Klondikes \$3-\$5 per 24-quart crate in the Middle West. Texas yellow Bermuda onions \$2.25-\$2.65 per standard crate in consuming centers; \$1.65-\$1.75 f.o.b. Laredo. South Carolina pointed type cabbage \$3-\$3.75 per barrel crate in eastern markets. Mississippi stock \$2.50-\$3.75 in the Middle West.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 9 (holiday in Savannah) designated markets declined 15 points, closing at 14.45¢ per lb. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 21 points, closing at 14.82¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 9 points, closing at 14.86¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

Industrials and Railroads	Average closing price	Apr. 26,	Apr. 25,	Apr. 26, 1926
	20 Industrials	165.12	163.73	142.93
	20 R.R. stocks	132.47	132.33	109.13

(Wall St. Jour., Apr. 27.)

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# DAILY DIGEST

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Prepared in the United States Department of Agriculture for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Responsibility, approval or disapproval, for views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect accurately the news of importance.

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Vol. XXV, No. 24

Section 1

April 28, 1927.

**FLOOD DICTATOR FOR LOUISIANA** The Associated Press to-day reports from New Orleans: "Hoping that relief to the city from the tremendous pressure of water yet to come down the Mississippi River was assured, New Orleans last night was witnessing the spectacular removal of the citizens of two parishes from homes which have been doomed, that the largest and proudest city of the South might be saved....Secretary of Commerce Hoover, President Coolidge's personal representative, has decided that till the flood subsides the whole of Louisiana shall be ruled by a civilian dictator. He reached this decision after conferring the entire day with the State and city representatives on the solution of the river's worst overflow in history. Building his organization along the lines he adopted while fighting famine and suffering in Belgium during the World War and later in Germany and Russia, he appointed former Governor John V. Parker as director of the flood situation in the State. Resentment and resignation were conflicting sentiments expressed by refugees from the Poydras areas as they made preparations to remove from their homes in advance of the coming flood from the breach that will be cut in the levee at Poydras Plantation on Friday...."

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**PAPER FROM GUMWOOD**

An Associated Press dispatch to-day from Cambridge, Mass., says: "Perfection of a process which will make commercially possible the manufacture of newsprint paper from gumwood and southern pine, two of the most abundant and rapid-growing of southern woods, was announced last night by Arthur D. Little, Inc., engineers and chemists. The experiments have covered several years. H.S. Weston, lumber operator of Logtown, Miss., has been associated with the concern throughout the development of the process. In the final tests, gumwood cut in Mississippi was ground in a Maine pulp mill, mixed with a small amount of southern pine sulphate pulp, purchased from a southern mill, and made into paper at a Maine mill."

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**PACK ON FLOODS AND FORESTS**

The press to-day reports that Charles Lathrop Pack, president of the American Tree Association, declared yesterday that the lack of trees around the headwaters of streams that pour into the Mississippi River was responsible for the unusual floods in the Middle West and South, and urged immediate action to remedy the deficiency. "The flooded Mississippi River," he said, "is giving America a terrible Forest Week lesson."

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**IDAHO FLOODS FORECAST**

An Associated Press dispatch to-day from Kellogg, Idaho, says: "The worst floods in the history of this district were forecast yesterday as high temperatures rapidly melted an unusually heavy snow blanket to swell the mountain streams. Large crews have been employed in an attempt to save highways and railroad tracks."

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## Section 2

Cotton and  
Floods

An editorial in The Wall Street Journal for April 27 says:  
"....Cotton is the great crop of all the flooded territory. The delt counties of Mississippi produce at least half of the entire crop of that State, most of it being long staple. Greenville, for instance, where the last break occurred, is in Bolivar County, which with the exception of Ellis in Texas produced more cotton than any other county in the United States. There the flood seems to be at its worst, although the peak of the water has not yet reached it. Western Louisiana, also a cotton producing section, has yet to experience the full force of the flood. There have been estimates made that 10,000,000 acres are or will be submerged. That is not at all unlikely, for the country is flat and a great deal of it has little or no natural drainage. Consequently, it will be weeks before all of the land has dried enough to work. Some of this can not be planted this season and all that is planted will be late. In the circumstances the guesses of a reduction of from 1,000,000 to 2,000,000 bales of cotton, besides the loss of other crops, are not unreasonable. If it were not for the loss of life and property, and the misery of people made homeless, this would be a good thing for the producers. But no one is heartless enough to wish to see a reduction in the next crop through such means as this. The fact remains, however, that nature is making a forced curtailment of cotton acreage. It is to be expected that others in more favored localities will exert themselves to undo this work by trying to plant as much more....."

Farm House-  
keeping

Mary Sherman, national president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, is the author of an extensive article entitled "Housekeeping on 40,000 Farms" in The Country Gentleman for May. This opens as follows: "Forty thousand farm women have joined together to tell what housekeeping means on farms in 642 counties in forty-six States. Many of these 40,000 women live more than twenty-five miles from a town of 2,500 population, and yet their voices, raised in chorus for the conservation of mother energy, can be heard. Why? Because they belong to organized groups--Federated Clubs, Farm Bureaus, Granges, Parent-Teacher Associations--or because their counties have elected to be served by the Agricultural Extension Service. Through their groups or their county and home demonstration agents we could tell them about the united effort being made by farm and city women to eliminate waste from woman's world-old job of housekeeping. And they, in turn, could tell us of the achievements and defects in home equipment in their farm homes. What these women have accomplished others can accomplish. And yet no woman without adequate working tools will feel, after she has read this story, that she alone is up against problems too big for solution. She will see that women throughout this land of ours, women in our towns as well as on our farms, have a great work to do to bring the occupation of housekeeping abreast of 1927 conditions. Not only can woman learn from woman, but the several farming sections of our country may well take heed of one another's accomplishments in home efficiency. For this survey brings forcibly to our attention the fact that farm housekeeping methods in different sections are quite varied.,.,," The survey reveals that of the 40,266 farm homes "32,736 have door and window screens; 28,732 have sewing machines; 21,189 have telephones; 20,636 have food choppers; 20,057 have refrigeration of some kind;





17,842 have water piped to the house; 16,131 have washing machines; 13,844 have pianos; 13,191 have phonographs; 12,214 use kerosene, gasoline or distillate for cooking; 9,837 have electric or gas sad-irons; 8,111 have radio sets; 6,946 have vacuum cleaners; 6,673 light by kerosene, acetylene or gasoline mantle lamps; 29,396 have automobiles; 20,597 are within three miles of electric lines; 13,091 have cream separators; 10,618 have electricity; 8,111 have stationary engines; 7,863 have incubators; 5,863 have tractors; 1,163 have milking machines; 9,262 are within five miles of a town of 2,500; 9,287 are from five to ten miles from a town of 2,500; 8,915 are from ten to twenty-five miles; The average acreage is 129.7; 72.6 per cent are occupied by owners."

**Flood Control**      The New Orleans Times Picayune for April 25 says: "The possibility of a united move on the part of the upper and lower Mississippi Valley for an intelligent and adequate Federal flood control program which would eliminate such disasters as have marked the course of the present high water, loomed Sunday night as the most important result of Chicago's victory waterways pilgrimage to New Orleans....It was with the idea of developing some sort of a united upper and lower valley move for flood control that Walter Parker, vice-president of the Mississippi Valley Association and executive vice-president of the Flood Control and River Regulation Commission, conferred with Mayor Thompson of Chicago, who headed the pilgrimage. Mr. Parker told of the efforts of the lower valley to achieve adequate and intelligent Federal flood control. Levees and source stream control in the North; levees and spillways in the South is the principle Mr. Parker advocated, coupled with the passage by Congress of the Newlands-O'Connor bill which would provide a commission that would coordinate all the various departments of Government in the working out of the flood control problem....."

**Food Imports**      An editorial in The Washington Post for April 27 says: "Importing food into the United States seems to be like bringing coal to Newcastle, and yet the total value of imported food in 1926 was more than \$956,751,000, while the total value of exports of domestic foodstuffs was about \$837,687,000. This is the third time in the history of agricultural statistics that the value of imports of foodstuffs exceeded the value of exports. The increase in imports occurred almost entirely in tropical products. While exports of some food products, such as wheat and corn, increased, exports of nearly all meat products and fats declined considerably, largely on account of Europe's increased ability to feed itself. Coffee comprised nearly one-third of the value of imports of food products in 1926, 68 per cent of which came from Brazil. The value of sugar imported was nearly one-fourth of the total value of food imports. Although the United States in 1926 produced about 2,069,000,000 pounds of refined sugar, imports reached 9,420,000,000 pounds of raw sugar, which is equivalent to about 8,808,000,000 pounds of refined sugar. Imports of foodstuffs from Porto Rico, Hawaii and Alaska in 1926 were valued at more than \$203,176,000, while exports to those Territories were valued at only about \$56,330,000."



**Fur Auction** The New York Times of April 27 states that the second day, April 26, of the \$5,000,000 spring raw fur sale now being held in New York under the direction of the New York Auction Company, Inc., was largely given over to foxes. Those sold during the day included red, Turkish, Japanese and South American. Wolf and timber wolf were also sold. Sales reached \$60,000, which brought the grand total for the first two days to \$1,850,000. The auction still has five days to run.

**Weather From The Sun** An editorial in The Washington Post for April 27 says: "The Smithsonian Institution has spent 22 years in a study of the variation of solar radiation and its relationship to the earth's weather, and as one of the results of that investigation is able to announce that the strength of the reception of long distance radio appears to be almost wholly dependent upon the variation of the sun's radiation. This is one of several startling discoveries in the investigation of the sun's heat changes by Doctor Abbot. In a recent publication by the institution proof is given that the sun's radiation varies. It is upon this discovery that the Smithsonian is able to assert that 'there is a 25 2-3 months' periodicity in this variation which gives promise of forecasting that length of time in advance.' The recent publication shows that the deviation in barometric pressures for the cities of Winnipeg, Chicago and New York correspond closely with the deviations in the solar constant, suggesting 'a definite response in the earth's weather to changes in the sun's radiation.'...The proofs now furnished, expressed in the simplest form, lead Doctor Abbot to the conclusion that 'they are harmonious to the hypothesis that the assumed cause, solar variation, has a real relationship to the observed effects, namely, barometric change.'...Translated into the vernacular this means that the Smithsonian Institution believes that it has solved the problem of long range weather forecasting to a very large extent. As a result of these discoveries it may be possible to forecast broad changes covering seasons, thus giving mankind advance notice of unusual heat or cold, wet seasons and droughts, in time to guard against famines and other disasters."

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### Section 3

**Department of  
Agriculture**

An editorial in Western Breeders Journal for April 21 says: "No matter how inadequate we may believe the plan to grade and label the two top grades of beef to be, we do derive some pleasure from the announcement of the Secretary of Agriculture (printed in detail elsewhere in this issue) from which we learn that the limited application of the 'Truth-in-Meat' principle is to be made definitely at nine principal markets on May 1. This is the first fruit of the agitation of the last two years. Persistent discussion, intelligent cooperation between livestock producers, willing helpfulness upon the part of officials of the United States Department of Agriculture, a consciousness that the movement was sound in every particular; these are the things that have brought us thus far. Under the leadership of Oakleigh Thorne, the Better Beef Association will undoubtedly watch the operation of the new system closely, and with an eye to the best interests of the producers. It is quite obvious that this is just a beginning. The carcasses of 'prime' and 'choice' steers and heifers





only are to be labeled. Since there is but an inconsequential quantity of stuff that could be graded as 'prime' within the meaning of the term as defined by the Department of Agriculture it will mean that, for all practical purposes, the one grade 'choice' will be made available for those calling for it....."

#### Section 4 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products April 27: Livestock quotation at Chicago on top price of hogs \$10.55.

New York Baldwin apples \$2-\$4 per barrel in leading city markets; mostly around \$3 f.o.b. Rochester. Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes \$6-\$6.50 per barrel in leading markets; \$5 f.o.b. Hastings. Texas sacked Bliss Triumphs \$3.40-\$4 per 100 pounds on the Chicago carlot market. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$2.40-\$2.75 in the East. Louisiana Klondike strawberries \$3-\$3.75 per 24-pint crate in mid-western cities; auction sales at \$2.50-\$2.90 at Hammond. North Carolina Klondikes \$6.75-\$7 per 32-quart crate to growers but sold in eastern markets at \$5.50-\$7.50. South Carolina pointed type cabbage \$3.25-\$3.50 per barrel crate in eastern consuming centers. Louisiana and Mississippi stock \$3-\$3.75 in the Middle West.

Closing prices on 92 score butter: New York 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Chicago 44¢; Philadelphia 48¢; Boston 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Closing prices at Wisconsin primary cheese markets April 26: Twins 21 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Single Daisies 21 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Longhorns 22¢; Square Prints 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 12 points, closing at 14.57¢ per lb. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 17 points, closing at 14.99¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange were up 12 points, closing at 14.98¢.

Grain prices quoted: No.1 dark northern Minneapolis \$1.35-\$1.44. No.2 red winter Chicago \$1.35. No.2 hard winter Chicago \$1.38. No.3 yellow corn Chicago 71¢; Minneapolis 72¢. No.3 white oats Chicago 45¢; Minneapolis 44¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

Industrials and Railroads	Average closing price	Apr. 27,	Apr. 26,	Apr.27,1926
	20 Industrials	165.23	165.12	143.15
	20 R.R.stocks	132.17	132.47	109.01
(Wall St. Jour., Apr. 28.)				



# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XXV, No. 25

Section 1

April 29, 1927.

## FARM GROUPS PLAN BILL

The press of to-day reports: "An effort is to be made by three leading farm organizations of the country to unite on a new farm relief legislation program to be presented to the next session of Congress, according to statements made at the White House yesterday by Fred Brenckman, representing the National Grange, and Chester H. Gray, representing the American Farm Bureau Federation. They stated that representatives of their two organizations and the Farmers' Union will meet in Washington in October for the purpose of deciding upon a uniform farm program....."

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## FLOOD LEGISLATION

The Associated Press to-day reports: "Flood control legislation promises to come to the fore at the next session of Congress because of the lesson learned by the present Mississippi Valley flood. Republicans and Democrats are working on plans to prevent a recurrence of the disaster and both agree that partisanship should be laid aside in an effort to arrive at the best practical solution. President Coolidge has called in the heads of the various governmental departments for suggestions and has announced a willingness to cooperate in working out a remedy. He conferred yesterday with Senator Curtis, the Republican leader, and Secretary Mellon, who is a member of the Cabinet flood committee. Both of them agreed that the best approach would be by construction of storage reservoirs on the headwaters of the Mississippi to impound surplus water during flood periods and distribute it for power production or irrigation. After his White House conference, Senator Curtis declared that if the small streams flowing into the major tributaries of the Mississippi were held in check by small dams, protection would be afforded from floods in the Mississippi Valley. Legislation, he said, would be drafted at the next session looking to the construction of such dams by the Government. If such a measure failed of passage, he said the States undoubtedly would be urged to take the burden upon themselves."

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## ENGINEER EXPLAINS

The Engineering News-Record publishes in yesterday's issue an article on the Mississippi River flood based on statements of engineers and a report of its editor, Frank C. Wright, who has just returned from a trip with the Mississippi River Commission. "It is difficult at this date to analyze the causes of the flood," says the article. "Certain facts, however, appear from a study of the gauge heights and of the rainfall records. The present Mississippi River flood, as all such floods are, is a combination of synchronized events. A heavily flooded Ohio was met lower down by flood flows in the Arkansas and the White, due to rain coming just at the right time in the corner of Oklahoma, Missouri and Arkansas to bring the rivers draining that territory in concurrent flood with the Mississippi at their mouths. To add to the difficulties the lower Mississippi was itself heavily loaded by the extraordinary rainfall in the area centering on New Orleans when on April 15 the total fall in twenty-four hours was fourteen to fifteen inches."

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*Journal of Management Education* 30(6)

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## Section 2

Banks and  
Crop Diversi-  
fication

"The First National Bank of Laurel, Miss., offers prizes totaling nearly a thousand dollars this year to farmers in the Laurel trade territory for the best crops of corn, oats and hay, the best pasture, the largest weight of hogs raised from one litter, the best results from raising 100 baby chicks, and the largest returns from dairy, all conducted under conditions specified. The bank, claiming that no form of legislation can ever aid the southern farmer until he has adopted a safe and sound system of crop diversification and rotation, offers a general prize of \$75 for the best example of diversification shown in its territory. W.L.Pryor, cashier, says: 'We have found this pays big dividends.' The bank also offers a list of prizes for pecans, watermelons, cantaloupes, Casaba melons, peaches, pears, apples, plums, apricots, figs, berries and small fruits, green corn, tomatoes and other vegetables, to be exhibited at a fruit and vegetable show to be held in its lobby about the middle of July, the prizes for this show totaling about \$175." (Commerce and Finance, Apr. 27.)

Dean Davenport's  
New Book

"The Farm: What Nature has Done to Make Farming Possible; What Man Must do to Make it Profitable and Permanent; What Interest Society Must Take in the Enterprise," are the title and sub-title of a book by Eugene Davenport, Dean and Professor Emeritus of the University of Illinois, just published by The Macmillan Company. The first part of the 481 page book gives a thorough and readable account of agriculture's natural resources and the influence which they exert upon growing plants. In the second part, Dean Davenport shows what the farmer must do to secure maximum yields and at the same time maintain high fertility. He describes mechanical methods and operations which bring the best results. About 70 charts illustrate these two sections, and there are frequent references to experimental results. In the third division, the author points out how temporary is man's possession of the land, and his responsibility to the future.

Farm Land in  
Kansas

An editorial in The Topeka Capital for April 19 says: "Now is the time to buy a farm, according to the announcement of the Joint Stock Land Bank at Lincoln. Owing to the prolonged agricultural depression land prices have reached a level that is not likely to be seen again, the Lincoln bank reporting evidences of definite improvement in the last year or two, with the promise of continued steady advance. It cites a tendency among farmers to diversify crops, together with a marked increase in intensive farming and adoption of improved marketing practices....Kansas land has not depreciated on the same scale as in these States, (Iowa and the Dakotas) but at the same time Kansas land is cheap and the statement of the Lincoln Joint Stock Bank that now is the time to buy land applies to Kansas. The land boom of the last decade, culminating in 1919, was not as extensive in Kansas as in the Middle West generally, and on the other hand, the revival of agriculture has been more marked in this State than in many others. Crops have been as good, in Kansas as in most Western States, and on a lower basis of invested capital. The land buyer who follows the advice of the Lincoln bank will probably make a profitable speculation over a period of the next 10 or 20 years."



**Forestry  
Study in  
Camps**

The first systematic attempt to introduce forestry to boys' and girls' camps has been made by the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests, according to an announcement by Phillip W. Ayres, secretary. William Harlow, of the faculty of the New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse University, has been employed by the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests to devote the entire summer to the introduction of forestry and forestry methods wherever private or public camps can find room on their schedule for this work. (Press, Apr. 26.)

**German-French  
Potash  
Combine**

Charles William Dabney, Ph.D., writes on "The German-French Potash Combine--How We Should Meet It," in Manufacturers Record for April 28. He opens as follows: "The Government filed an injunction suit under the Anti-Trust laws in the United States District Court at New York on April 7 against the German Potash Syndicate, three French potash societies and their representatives in this country. The German Potash Syndicate is the well-known association of all the potash producers in Germany. This combination, which has its headquarters in Berlin and is regulated by the German Government, controls the output and fixes the prices of the products of all the potash mines in that country. This is the combine which exploited our American farmers for 40 years before the war. Three French societies--the Societe Commerciale des Potasses, the Mines Domaniales de Potasse and the Societe Anonyme des Mines de Kali--are united in a similar combination for the same purpose. These two great combines have pooled their interests and made agreements for the division of the American trade between them. A number of American corporations, including several fertilizer manufacturing companies, have acquired interests in the German mines. In addition to this, both the Germans and the French established selling agencies in this country. The agency of the German companies, the Potash Importing Company of America, New York City, has been in existence for a number of years. It is understood that the French companies now have a similar agency here for the distribution of their products in this country, and that these two agencies have agreed, under the direction of the foreign combination, upon prices to be charged for potash within the United States. In other words, these European combines propose to project a great monopoly of potash, built up in Germany and France, into our country. These are, briefly, the facts gathered from the injunction petition filed by our Department of Justice against the representatives of these several combinations known to be at work in New York perfecting their new scheme to exploit American farmers on a plan which, for effrontery as well as for skill, surpasses anything we have heretofore encountered."

An editorial in the same issue says: "An illuminating disclosure of the way in which the German-French Potash Syndicate is seeking to control the potash market of this country and block the development of American potash interests is given in this issue by Dr. Charles W. Dabney, one of the foremost scientists of the country. Doctor Dabney has given many years of study to this potash question, seeking for some years to bring about a development of the potash resources of Texas and New Mexico.... Doctor Dabney, studying with scientific accuracy for many years this whole situation, outlines some of the things that must be done if we are to





break the German-French monopoly over potash and enable the American farmers to secure the supplies absolutely needed for restoring the fertilization of our soil. Calling attention to the vast supplies of phosphate rock in the far West, potash supplies in the Southwest, and to the advantage of nitrate fixation through the gas and lignite deposits of Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas, he indicates the possibility of producing a concentrated fertilizer which could be distributed over a very large part of the country, to the enrichment of the soil and the betterment of the financial condition of the farmers."

#### Potash Suit

The press of April 27 says: "Following the failure of Department of Justice officials and attorneys for the French and German potash producers, charged with attempting to set up a monopoly in this country, to reach an agreement to settle the matter out of court the department announced April 26 that it is prepared to proceed with its anti-trust suit. During recent conferences held at Washington and in New York no settlement was made and it was said at the Department of Justice that any further step to settle the suit out of court must be made by the companies involved. The Department of Justice has instituted an inquiry to learn whether the French Government will raise any question as to the jurisdiction of an American court, it is understood. The Government's suit against the companies has been complicated by technical questions as to the proper legal procedure, due to the fact that the potash producers are closely allied with the French and German Governments."

#### Tariff Revision

An editorial in The Country Gentleman for May says: "The hardy perennial of American politics is the protective tariff. Each year, if summer comes, it shows up as a topic for discussion, for threats of reprisal; but not since 1922 has the Nation been subjected to the uneasy discomfort of complete tariff revision....But agriculture has been slow to act, except in some few instances. Has anyone spoken for cotton, to demand a tariff high enough to keep out jute? Has anyone, speaking for corn, demanded protection against West Indian blackstrap molasses, imported for the manufacture of industrial alcohol which could better be made from corn? Has anyone spoken recently for flax, for wool, for hides, for pork, for dairy and animal fats against tropical vegetable oils? If not, why not? There are constructive arguments for tariff demands of this sort. There is nothing but destruction in the expressed threats of using the tariff as a punitive weapon. What farmers need to do is to study the tariff purely in its relationship to business--their own and the other fellows'....."

#### Wheat Shipments

An editorial in The Northwestern Miller for April 20 says: "It is authoritatively stated that transatlantic shipments of North American wheat, particularly Canadian wheat, are being carried at a rate of from ten to thirteen cents per hundred pounds, while the rate on flour is from twenty-two to twenty-four cents, a differential of eleven to twelve cents in favor of raw material for the foreign miller. At least one great shipping company making these rates is almost wholly owned by American capital and is American managed. It is further stated that a large part of the wheat so carried at a discriminatory rate is marketed by the Canadian grain



pool, and that much of this is sold to foreign millers by the pool at prices very much less than those quoted to the domestic millers of Canada. There is obviously no way of making actual price comparisons, because wheat doubtless often is sold on passage, the price received reflecting the current market rather than the market at time of shipment. Yet in Canada there is widely current belief that the Winnipeg basis on wheat sold for export is at times many cents per bushel under prices made at the same time to domestic millers. Here are two factors inimical to the welfare of North American milling, both of them created by acts of organizations whose own interests would be served by upholding rather than by antagonizing American industry. For a Canadian institution promoted and conducted for the advancement of Canadian agriculture to handicap domestic industry is an absurdity. That it should be aided in this, with attendant injury not only to Canadian but to United States milling, by an American owned steamship company violates every principle of good business and economic sense. Yet exactly these conditions prevail, and from anything now in sight, are likely to continue...."

### Section 3

#### MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products      April 28: Livestock quotation at Chicago on top price of hogs \$10.75.

Potatoes, Florida Spaulding Rose \$6-\$7 per barrel in leading markets; \$5.50 f.o.b. Hastings. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$2.35-\$2.85 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; bulk stock \$1.95-\$2.05 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Northern sacked Round Whites \$2.50-\$2.60 on the Chicago carlot market and \$2.20-\$2.35 f.o.b. Waupaca. Louisiana Klondike strawberries \$3-\$3.75 per 24-pint crate in mid-western cities; auction sales \$2.50-\$2.85 at Hammond. North Carolina Klondikes \$6-\$7.50 per 32-quart crate in eastern cities; \$5.50-\$6.25 to growers at Chadbourn. Texas yellow Bermuda onions \$2.35-\$2.75 per standard crate in consuming centers; \$1.85 f.o.b. Laredo. South Carolina pointed type cabbage \$3.25-\$3.75 per barrel crate in eastern terminals. Mississippi stock \$3.50-\$4 in large market centers.

Closing prices on 92 score butter: New York 47¢; Chicago 44¢; Philadelphia 48¢; Boston 48¢.

Closing prices at Wisconsin primary cheese markets April 27: Single Daisies 22¢; Longhorns 21½¢; Square Prints 22½¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 12 points, closing at 14.69¢ per lb. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 6 points, closing at 15.05¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 11 points, closing at 15.09¢.

Grain prices quoted: No.2 red winter Chicago \$1.36. Kansas City \$1.27-\$1.28½. No.3 red winter Chicago \$1.35. No.2 hard winter Kansas City \$1.30½-\$1.37. No.3 yellow corn Chicago 71¢-72½¢. No.3 white oats Chicago 44-47½¢; Kansas City 46-48½¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

Industrials and Railroads	Average closing price	Apr. 28,	Apr. 27,	Apr. 28, 1926
	20 Industrials	153.53	165.23	144.55
	20 R.R. stocks	130.28	132.17	108.83
(Wall St. Jour., Apr. 29.)				





# DAILY DIGEST

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Prepared in the United States Department of Agriculture for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Responsibility, approval or disapproval, for views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect accurately the news of importance.

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Vol. XXV, No. 26

Section 1

April 30, 1927.

## SPECIAL SESSION

### REJECTED

The press to-day reports that President Coolidge yesterday made an informal appeal for additional funds for the Mississippi Valley flood sufferers. At the same time it was announced that the President was opposed to a special session of Congress to authorize Government aid, though the Government has no money available for relief purposes. It is estimated that the flood is causing such widespread disaster that the needs for temporary and permanent relief may be three times the \$5,000,000 originally asked for the Red Cross. President Coolidge and Red Cross officials have not reached a conclusion as to the additional amount required, but will do so after a conference at Washington next week with Secretary Hoover. In reply to the letter of Senator Robinson of Arkansas asking for a special session of Congress to deal with the flood situation, it was said at the White House that President Coolidge did not believe the session would be expedient as the need for prompt and generous relief is so great that it could not wait for legislative action.

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## THE LEVEE BREAK

An early morning dispatch to-day from New Orleans says: "The Mississippi River levee at Caernarvon has definitely been broken, George C. Schoenberger, chief of State engineers, announced early to-day. An opening sixty feet wide has been made and water is rushing through upon the parishes of St. Bernard and Plaquemines. Engineers have left the scene and troops have been withdrawn."

A New Orleans dispatch last night said: "The Polydras redoubt goes into history tonight as the world's toughest levee. Five ineffectual attempts were made this afternoon to blast holes in it at Violet, La., fifteen miles below here, through which it was hoped Mississippi flood waters would flow and prevent inundation of New Orleans...."

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## RADIO REGULATIONS

The press of April 29 reports: "Broadcasting stations must stay on their assigned waves under penalty of losing their licenses to operate, the Federal Radio Commission determined April 28 and confirmed its decision by a general order."

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## NEWSPRINT RECLAMATION

The press to-day reports that a new process for reclaiming newsprint paper and making it available for use a second time by removing ink stains from the original printed paper, is claimed to have been perfected in Germany. The reports on this process and its possible effect upon the wood and paper industry of the United States will be studied and discussed by the pulp and paper group of the National Committee on Wood Utilization at a meeting in the Commerce Department on May 3 and 4.

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## Section 2

**Air Transportation** Evidence that the people of the United States are dipping into the future by preparing for the development of air transportation is afforded by an investigation made by the Bureau of Aeronautics of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, the results of which were made public yesterday. The report shows that activities looking to the establishment of airports, the development of air traffic and transport facilities, the encouragement of aircraft industries and the stimulation of the public use of air transport are being carried on in 134 cities through chambers of commerce and commercial organizations.

**Canadian Cattle Importations** The Associated Press of April 29 reports from Woodstock, Ontario: "New regulations on the importation of cattle into the United States, requiring examination of all cattle, including even purebreds, crossing the border, were predicted yesterday by Fred Lee of Springfield, Ontario, a leading Holstein breeder of Oxford County. Lee said the present regulations do not require the testing of purebred animals. The new law, he said, would be put into effect to prevent importation into the United States of many animals of undesirable class."

**Cooperation** An editorial in Western Breeders Journal for April 21 says: "Elsewhere in this issue we publish the platform of the Michigan Beef Producers' Association. We give this publicity because we believe that Michigan beef cattle breeders have set an example that might well be followed by breeders everywhere. This merging of the forces of all of the beef breeders of the State is right in line with the principle of cooperation between livestock interests which we have consistently advocated. That there are many propositions upon which those interested in different breeds can work together to advantage is evidenced by the fact that there are eleven planks in the platform, and any one of them is sufficient to justify the organization....The breeders of the State of Michigan have done a big thing. That sort of cooperation should be undertaken on a national scale. In the meantime, we suggest to the breeders of the Pacific Northwest that they investigate the feasibility of forming a similar association in this territory."

**Floods and British Cotton Market** A London dispatch April 29 says: "Much space is being devoted by the newspapers to dispatches from the United States telling of the Mississippi floods. Fears of extensive damage sent cotton futures up three to nine points on the Liverpool Cotton Exchange April 27, and the Lancashire cotton interests, The Daily Mail says, are anxiously watching developments. The Fine Cotton Spinners' Association of Lancashire owns 10,000 acres in the flood area."

**German Potash Sales** The press of April 29 reports that potash sales of the German Potash Syndicate during the first quarter of 1927 totaled 538,124 metric tons, against 419,590 metric tons sold in the first quarter of 1926, according to advices from Berlin April 28. The sales in the first three months of this year, which is the usual period of heavy purchases, were also equal to almost one-half of the total sales in 1926.





**Industrial "Dictator"** C. W. Steffler, writing in Commerce and Finance for April 27, says: "Announcement last week of the selection of Lindsay Rogers, Columbia University economist, as executive head and arbiter of New York's garment trade is further indication of the trend toward czarism in American industry. Professor Rogers will occupy in the cloak and suit industry a position analogous to that of Will H. Hays in the movies and Judge Kenesaw M. Landis in organized baseball. Just as political 'strong men' have made their appearance in nearly every European country, except England, there is a growing tendency toward centralized authority in American trade circles....The newly appointed 'czar' is widely known as a political and industrial economist. He has lectured at Harvard, Johns Hopkins, Amherst and the University of California. He was attached to the research staff of the Tariff Commission in 1918 and was a member of the General Staff Corps of the Army during the war. He is associate editor of the Political Science Review, and the author of a number of textbooks. He will continue his courses at Columbia."

**New York Fur Auction** A New York dispatch to the press of April 28 states that keen bidding for beaver featured the April 27 session of the \$5,000,000 raw fur auction now in progress at New York. A dispatch April 29 states that the highest price for marten (Hunson Bay sable) since the boom days of the war was paid April 28, when fine pelts from Western Canada brought \$61 each. Bidding for this article was generally active, and the entire collection brought prices averaging 25 per cent above those of the winter sale of the New York Auction Company, Inc. Total sales for the first four days of the auction were \$3,100,000. Thursday's offerings realized \$600,000.

**Rayon** The Journal of Commerce for April 28 says: "Fresh testimony to the general prosperity of the rayon industry is afforded by the report from Italy's leading producer, the Snia Viscosa concern. At the present rate of daily output its president foresees an annual outturn of 35,000,000 pounds, or double that of the year 1925. ..."

**Shrubbery Despoilers** A White Plains, N.Y., dispatch to the press of April 28 says: "Farmers and other property owners whose flowers, shrubbery, fruit trees and plants are robbed and despoiled by motorists should prosecute the offenders, said a report submitted to the Justices of the Peace Association of Westchester County April 27 by a committee on codification of laws pertaining to the despoiling of plants and shrubbery along public highways....The report said offenders could be fined \$500 or sent to the penitentiary for one year, or both. It estimated that about \$1,000,000 damage yearly is done to plants and shrubbery in New York State, mostly in Westchester and Erie Counties, and mostly by motorists from New York City, New Jersey and Connecticut. Wide publicity of punishments was urged as a deterrent measure."

**State Help** An editorial in The Southwest Plainsman (Amarillo, Tex.) for April 23 says: "...The States might do something on their own account, for the farmers within their borders. Take Texas, for instance. This is the greatest cotton producing State in the Union



and what happened to the cotton farmers last fall is common knowledge. It has been a habit in the Texas legislature to remit the taxes of counties which suffered catastrophes in no wise comparable to the devastating effect of the cotton cataclysm. Why does not the legislature take cognizance of the pitiable situation of the cotton farmer and remit the taxes of Texas farmers for the next twenty-five years. Statisticians have proven that farmers pay an undue proportion of their net earnings in taxes anyway, and in the present depressed agricultural condition it would be nothing more than has been done for the counties of the State, to recognize the calamity that has befallen the farmers and extend this small clemency."

Sugar Beet  
Seed

"At present, about 75 per cent of all the sugar beet seed used in the world is grown by one firm, Rabbethge and Giesecke, at Kleinwanzleben, Germany. This gives them enormous power over the industry. This firm, with four others in Germany, one in Poland, and one in Czechoslovakia, practically produce the world's crop. At the present time all the firms that expect to continue in the business of actually raising their own seed employ trained scientists to control their breeding operations, and these men employ the most modern and up-to-date methods known." (Facts About Sugar, Apr. 23.)

Wool Marketing

In his recent report to the Board of Directors of the National Wool Exchange, Chairman W.W.Daley made the following statement, which is of special significance under present conditions and in view of his long adherence to the consignment plan of marketing his own wools: "As I sense the situation, a complete change has come about in methods to be employed in the buying and selling of wool, especially in the West. Apparently the day of large stocks in hands of the mills and manufacturers is nearing the end. Evidently, the time of quick turnover and small profit is here and will remain. This is in line with the distribution and marketing of all other staple commodities. Wool has been about the last to meet changing conditions. Handlers and dealers of wool must needs revolutionize methods employed if they would keep pace with progress of the present day. I find also that consigned wools held under instructions other than those which place the disposition to judgment of the salesman entirely are handicapped, and the final account sales of wools so held are usually disappointing to the grower. In a grower's wool-selling agency, such as ours, it appears that the grading, handling and marketing of the wools should be left to the seller without any restriction whatsoever. It is also conclusive that the grower who adopts a regular policy in the disposition of his wool will profit most over a term of years. The 'in-and-outer' seldom wins. Statistics bear out the fact that the grower who always sells his wool at the market center obtains an average price over and above that received by the one who sells his product at home. I am thoroughly convinced of the truth of this statement." (National Wool Grower, April.)





Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products      April 29: Livestock quotations at Chicago on top price of hogs \$11.

Florida Spaulding Rose \$6-\$7.25 per barrel in leading markets, top of \$7.50 in Chicago \$5.50 f.o.b. Hastings. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$2.35-\$3 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; bulk stock \$2.10-\$2.20 f.o.b. Presque Isle. New York Baldwin apples \$2.75-\$4 in terminal markets; mostly \$3 f.o.b. Rochester. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions \$2.50-\$3 per standard crate in consuming centers; \$2.15-\$2.35 f.o.b. Laredo. Louisiana Klondike strawberries firm at \$3-\$3.75 per 24-pint crate in distributing centers; auction sales \$2.50-\$2.75 $\frac{1}{2}$  at Hammond. North Carolina Klondikes \$6.50-\$8 per 32-quart crate in eastern cities; \$5-\$6 to growers at Chadbourn.

Closing prices on 92 score butter: New York 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Chicago 43¢; Philadelphia 47¢; Boston 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Closing prices at Wisconsin primary cheese markets April 28: Flats 21 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Single Daisies 22¢; Young Americas 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Longhorns 22¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 8 points, closing at 14.61¢ per lb. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 5 points, closing at 15¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 13 points, closing at 14.96¢.

Grain prices quoted: No.1 dark northern Minneapolis \$1.36-\$1.45. No.2 red winter Chicago \$1.38. No.2 hard winter Chicago \$1.40. No.3 yellow corn Chicago 73¢; Minneapolis 74¢. No.3 white oats Chicago 46¢; Minneapolis 45¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

Industrials and Railroads	Average closing price	Apr. 29,	Apr. 28,	Apr.29,1926
	20 Industrials	164.64	163.53	144.43
	20 R.R. stocks	130.84	130.28	108.94

(Wall St. Jour., Apr. 30.)

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# DAILY DIGEST

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Prepared in the United States Department of Agriculture for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Responsibility, approval or disapproval, for views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect accurately the news of importance.

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Vol. XXV, No. 27

Section 1

May 2, 1927.

FLOOD CONDITIONS An ~~ASAP~~ press dispatch to-day from New Orleans says:

"Reinforced by the flood waters of the Arkansas and Red Rivers, the Mississippi River last night was threatening the inundation of more than 3,000,000 acres of land in the Louisiana parishes of Concordia, Terzas, Catahoula, Avoyelles, Rapides and Lasalle. There thousands of persons are fleeing to safety from the onrushing flood waters of the great stream. The news from the new flood zone is of the gravest nature and so vast is the overflow that it appears certain that all of Concordia and Avoyelles Parishes will be submerged before tonight. Most, if not all, of Catahoula Parish will also go under and so will practically all of the southern part of the Parish of Lasalle and that of Eastern Rapides. This is the first break of major proportions in the Louisiana levee system north of New Orleans, and there is, the engineers say, apparently no humanly possible way to stem the racing waters which along most of the doomed section is surging against the levees at heights of from eight to a dozen feet above the land level behind the embankments...."

WHEAT CONGRESS  
RESOLUTION

A dispatch to-day from Rome says: "The International Wheat Congress, at its closing session April 30, went on record as advocating a just remuneration to the wheat grower for his work and capital. The conference will meet again in Rome in 1930. The

question of aid for the wheat farmer in case of a poor harvest or no harvest, was brought up for discussion by a resolution offered by Senor Botto, Argentine delegate, who declared it was absolutely indispensable for the conference to find a formula, and insure the wheat growers of the world a reimbursement in adverse times of their expenditures and their labor. The resolution said: 'The International Wheat Conference affirms before the entire world that farming is the first industry by reason of its value to the world's wealth, and of all farming enterprises wheat growing occupied first place, because it furnishes the community with its daily bread. The International Wheat Conference is firmly convinced that it is to the highest social interest that these two truths be recognized and appreciated by all the people and all the powers. It is the duty of the public and the powers to appreciate the just value and the role of the wheat farmer, and encourage and facilitate his task, and put at his disposal the results of technical progress, suppress all clogging of its mission, and assure in every case to agriculture the same facilities as are accorded to various industries. This can best be achieved by facilitating international trade and augmenting wheat consumption. An industry can not prosper, can not become perfected, unless it is granted just remuneration for work and capital invested. It is therefore of the greatest social interest for all that the wheat grower receive just remuneration for his work and capital....The International Wheat Conference expresses the wish that these crises or overabundance should be made as rare as possible, for the real welfare of the wheat grower and consumer.' "





## Section 2

Agricultural Conditions- Bankers' Association Review

A dispatch from Hot Springs, Ark., to the press to-day says: "Improving agricultural conditions due to better farm methods are seen as an outstanding feature of the current season by members of the agricultural commission, American Bankers Association, in attendance at Hot Springs at the annual spring meeting of the organization's Executive Council. Comments of members of the commission, who represent the different Federal Reserve Districts, follow:

Burton M. Smith, chairman of the agricultural commission, president of the Bank of North Lake, Wisconsin, 7th Federal Reserve District: 'Except for those who purchased land at inflated values the farmers in our section are making substantial progress. While the number of dairy cows have been on a slight decline, the production per cow has increased. The consumption of dairy products has also increased, which has had a good effect on stabilizing prices. Farmers are giving more attention to reducing the cost of production. Land values are being adjusted according to the returns that are received from it.....'

C. C. Colt, vice president of the First National Bank of Portland, Oregon, 12th Federal Reserve District: 'The prospects for a large crop in the Northwest are excellent. There have been ample moisture and good conditions throughout the wheat districts and at the present time the indications are for a very large crop. Cattle men are doing better with prices advancing. Sheep men have been prosperous for some years although the price is about ten per cent off from last year with a slow market. The prices are still high enough, however, to insure a good return...'

J. Elwood Cox, president of the Commercial National Bank of High Point, North Carolina, 5th Federal Reserve District: 'Agricultural conditions seem to be the most uncertain factors in the business situation. I have noted that in the cotton States a great effort is being made to reduce the cotton acreage. It occurs to me it would be a good thing for the farmers to reduce the acres they cultivate in all lines of agriculture.....'

F. A. Irish, vice president of the First National Bank of Fargo, North Dakota, 9th Federal Reserve District: 'Minnesota has seeded very little wheat so far and this is also the condition in nearly all North Dakota. Rains this spring have kept the soil in such condition that it has been impossible to seed in most places. However, we have not been injured to any great extent as the subsoil was quite dry. It is now soaked up thoroughly so we can go through dry weather without danger to our crops. It only takes a few days to seed so the season is not very late. This will mean some decrease in wheat acreage and an increase in corn, barley and other feed crops which we have been trying to bring about for years. We feel that both Minnesota and North Dakota are in good condition....'

H. Lane Young, executive manager of the Citizens & Southern Bank, Atlanta, Georgia, 6th Federal Reserve District: 'The decline in cotton price the past season was a blessing in disguise to the Southeastern States. For years efforts have been made to encourage diversification with only fair success but now campaigns are meeting real success.....'

Dan H. Otis, director of the agricultural commission: 'The past year has emphasized some important lessons to agriculture. There has been an overproduction of cotton and feed grain, particularly corn. On the other hand, livestock has been on the upgrade, in most instances. Prices of cattle and hogs have averaged above last year. Not only the total, but the per capita consumption of dairy products is increasing. Farmers who are following a well balanced program of production and marketing are in much



better condition than those who are dependent largely upon a single crop. An encouraging sign is the shift in the acreage of crops for 1927. It is estimated that in the South there will be at least 6,000,000 acres more land devoted to food and feed crops than last year.....' F. D. Farrell, president of the Kansas State Agricultural College, member of the advisory council to the commission: Agriculture is undergoing a difficult process of adjustment. The farmer's individual productive efficiency is rising rapidly through increased application of science and modern machinery. The bringing of cheap land into cultivation is tending to lower cost of production in certain regions and provide supplies in excess of normal demand. These changes present an acute problem especially to farmers whose land is high-priced or who are unwilling or unable to improve their practices and lower costs. Present methods of distribution in some important instances are expensive and unsatisfactory. Added to these problems is a sharp rise in the farmer's scale of expenditure, including tax expenditures. The farmer's wants have increased faster than his earning capacity. Finally, the farmer with respect to certain important commodities like cotton, corn, and hay, is the victim of unfavorable price relationships. Price prospects are reasonably favorable for livestock except poultry and poultry products. The crop price situation will do well to maintain its present status.....There is no single method that can be relied upon for improving the agricultural situation. Factors that make for improvement include: (1) better distribution of the tax burden to reduce the burden on land; (2) more scientific methods of standardizing products in relation to market demands; (3) State and Federal action to discourage for a time the bringing in to cultivation of more arid and cut-over lands; (4) more effective action in the distribution of farm products through scientific cooperation; (5) wider use by farmers and bankers who finance farming of information that facilitates intelligent action in production and distribution."

#### Cotton Market

An editorial in The Wall Street Journal for April 30 says: "Bullishness is returning to the cotton market. A combination of circumstances, including large domestic consumption, heavy exports and spinners' takings, have been preparing the way, and now nature is taking a hand through a late season and extraordinary floods. Thus, for the new crop the present outlook is decidedly bullish. Exports to the third week in April amounted to 9,446,000 bales. It can not be expected that for the remaining ten weeks of the crop year the movement will continue at this rate. However, at this time a total outgo of 11,000,000 bales looks conservative. Our own heavy consumption is matched by that of other countries, as shown by the world spinners' takings. To date the total of these is about 14,000,000 bales, or 1,000,000 more than a year ago. Thus, the unusual crop of 1926 is rapidly disappearing from the market. Present outlook for the new crop is dubious....When can these flooded areas be planted? The most sanguine estimates are for some time early in June. Those areas usually begin planting about the tenth of April and finish before the middle of May. All cotton in those areas must be unusually late. How much will be planted? And how well? ... Without attempting to make any estimate, therefore, of the probable crop, one must conclude that the outlook for cotton strongly favors the bullish side of the market."





Selling  
Costs

"Dr. M.P. Rasmussen of Cornell reports the results of a study of the cost of distribution of fruits and vegetables in the Pittsburgh market. His figures cover costs of 15 firms making gross sales to the amount of \$10,280,029 in a year. Contrary to the general impression about the cost of handling perishables, he finds the gross cost to be 8.8 per cent of sales, the actual cost 6.9 per cent and the net returns for salaries of principals and profits 1.9 per cent. Ten of the 15 firms made a profit in their business and five suffered loss. The average salary paid the 30 principals or owners of the 15 firms was \$5,158, which he considers 'not unduly high.' The biggest item of cost is wages of employees, 42.4 per cent of the total, rent and storage coming next with 7.1 per cent. Bad debts accounted for 4.4 per cent of the costs, or the same as cartage and auto expense, which suggests the possibility of improvement in the credit system. The 15 firms returned to the grower or shipper an average of 91.2 cents out of every dollar realized, but that return included freight to be paid by the shipper. All of which suggests that the distribution of fruits and vegetables is like other competitive business, not a sure thing for those who engage in it." (Stockman and Farmer, Apr. 30.)

## Section 3

Department of  
Agriculture

An editorial in Farm and Ranch for April 30 says: "The oft-repeated quotation, 'Where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise,' applies only to events in the future over which we have no control.... This is especially true in the business of farming, for the man or woman who depends upon experience as a teacher will waste many years of effort, and the man or woman who fails to secure a workable understanding of the principles of modern or scientific production and marketing will be seriously handicapped. A recent report issued by the Department of Agriculture is encouraging to those who appreciate the growing necessity for practical education as applied to our basic and major industry. This report calls attention to the fact that during the past ten years more than 5,000,000 boys and girls in the rural districts of America have been interested in club work. These boys and girls, many of them, will be our producers of foods and fibers, or will be interested in that business even though they confine their major attention to taking care of the home. They have learned many practical lessons and will be better farmers than their fathers if they continue to apply the methods that are needed to make success possible in these days and times. The farmers of to-day can not succeed with the methods employed fifty years ago because the same conditions do not prevail. The farmers in the future will not succeed with to-day's methods. The science of production and of marketing is making progress. In farming, as in all other lines of business, ignorance is a handicap. The more boys and girls become interested in club work, the better it will be for the future of this Nation."

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An editorial in Farm and Ranch for April 30 says: "A New Orleans cotton firm, writing to the Cotton and Cotton Oil News, says that after careful investigation but few signs of cotton acreage reduction for 1927 are visible. According to returns from this investigation, States east of the Mississippi River will plant about the same acreage as last year, it being claimed that acreage reduction was



accomplished in many of those States two years ago. Reports from Texas indicate that the reduction will be slight, each man depending upon his neighbor to do the reducing. Farm and Ranch expresses the hope that this report is all wrong and that farmers will heed the Government warning recently issued and published in this paper, to cut acreage better than one-third if cost price is to be received for the staple."

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Section 4  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

**Farm Products** For the week ended April 30: Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes advanced \$1-\$2 per barrel, sales in Cincinnati mostly \$6. Maine sacked Green Mountains ranged 35¢-85¢ higher per 100 pounds in eastern cities; bulk stock \$2.60-\$2.75 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites advanced 95¢-\$1 on the Chicago carlot market; f.o.b. sales \$2.50-\$2.75 at Waupaca. Texas yellow Bermuda onions 25¢-75¢ higher per standard crate in consuming centers; mostly around \$2.50 f.o.b. Laredo. New York Baldwin apples somewhat unsettled, best stock closing at \$3-\$4 per barrel in leading markets. North Carolina Klondike strawberries firm at 20-28¢ quart basis in eastern markets. Louisiana Klondikes mostly \$3-\$3.50 per 24-pint crate in terminal markets; auction sales \$2-\$2.30 in Hammond.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 7 points during the week, closing at 14.61¢ per lb. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 3 points, closing at 14.99¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 15 points, closing at 15.01¢.

Hay market practically steady. Receipts generally moderate and demand slack some sections. Flood conditions interrupting transportation. Demand in southern areas stimulated by destruction of hay. Timothy dull and shipping inquiry light. Alfalfa about steady. Prairie offerings mostly of medium to good grades moving readily. Feed market holding firm. Wheatfeeds price practically unchanged and more inquiries developing for shipment first half of May. California buyers competing with eastern dealers for southwestern bran. Linsseed meal about steady. Gluten feed becoming harder to buy and hominy feed higher, partially in sympathy with corn. Cottonseed meal prices higher on floods in South.

Livestock Quotations on top price on hogs at Chicago to-day is \$11 or 10¢ lower compared with a week ago. Fed steers and yearlings, including yearling heifers are 25¢ to 40¢ higher, closing active at the advance. Most fat cows closed steady to strong, lower grades being weak to 25¢ lower. Vealers advanced \$1. Stockers and feeders closed steady to 25¢ lower. Few sheep and medium to good spring lambs are about steady, while fat lambs closed at a new high top for the year or 75¢ to \$1 higher than a week ago. Wholesale prices on fresh western dressed meats at New York to-day are \$1 higher on good grade steer beef and light pork loins, steady to \$1 higher on veal and heavy pork loins, \$3 higher on lamb and \$2 higher on mutton.

Butter markets were unsettled and sensitive throughout the week ended April 30. Supplies were heavier about the middle of the week a sharp price break occurred, due largely to the lack of confidence for the future. Price declines amounted to about 6¢ per pound. Production is reported as increasing more rapidly. The foreign situation is of no immediate influence. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr.Econ.)





# DAILY DIGEST

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Prepared in the United States Department of Agriculture for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Responsibility, approval or disapproval, for views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect accurately the news of importance.

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Vol. XXV, No. 28

Section 1

May 3, 1927.

## FLOOD CONDITIONS

The Associated Press to-day reports from New Orleans:

"While floods and backwater from five rivers were reaching out yesterday in nine northeastern and East Central Louisiana parishes, the current flowing through the huge artificial crevasse made in the Mississippi River levee south of New Orleans apparently has removed the danger from that city. Serious situations to the northward were reported by engineers, weather observers and others, with thousands already made homeless and many other thousands now in the path of the floods ready to evacuate to high ground when the water approaches. Some improvement in the flood conditions, both in southeastern Arkansas and Mississippi, was reported with the worst apparently over...."

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## FLOOD CONFERENCE URGED

A dispatch from Memphis to the press to-day says: "A far-reaching national conference of Federal, State and local authorities,...is being proposed at Memphis as a step toward ultimate solution of the Mississippi Valley's recurring flood problems, it was learned yesterday. Plans now under discussion call for a meeting in this city of outstanding business men, bankers, farmers, national and State legislators, Mississippi River commissioners, noted flood engineers, Army engineers and representative interests, with a view to finding a means to insure the South against future disaster at the hands of the unruly Mississippi. ...."

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## FARM BANK FOR

The Associated Press reports to-day from Little Rock, Ark.:  
FLOOD AID PLANNED "A plan for raising from \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000 through establishment of an intermediate credit bank to aid farmers of Arkansas, in their recovery from the disastrous flood, was proposed and agreed upon yesterday at a conference between Governor Martineau and a delegation of representative business men of the State. P.C.Couch of Pine Bluff, named by the Governor as director of rehabilitation work and chairman of what will be known as the Arkansas Flood Commission, proposed this plan of raising money to lend to stricken farmers. The bank would have a capital stock of \$500,000."

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## SAPIRO-FORD RETRIAL PLANNED

An Associated Press dispatch May 1 from Detroit reports that a date for a new trial in the \$1,000,000 libel suit of Aaron Sapiro against Henry Ford and the Dearborn Independent will be set at a hearing July 1, Federal Judge Fred M. Raymond decided April 30 at a conference with attorneys for both sides. The judge's decision was given after it was learned that no funds would be available for the trial until after that time.

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## Section 2

**British Cotton Industry** A Liverpool dispatch to the press of May 1 says: "A report was current at Liverpool April 30 that a movement was on foot for the cotton brokers and merchants to combine and sell raw cotton for cash instead of the usual credit. The contemplated step, it was said, was brought about by abnormal conditions in the cotton industry, withdrawal of loan money from the mills and repeated reference to moratoriums."

**Cotton Picking** Aaron Hardy Ulm is the author of a long article entitled "A Revolution in Cotton Picking" in Nation's Business for May. In this he says: "The most surprising thing in cotton this year--not even excepting its price--is that several million bales of cotton, not picked by hand, have gone to market from farms in the South since the beginning of the present cotton season. More than a half million bales were gathered by a distinctly machine method. This fact is of more significance perhaps than any other event in the history of cotton since Whitney's invention of the cotton gin in 1793. Cotton harvesting has not, until lately, materially changed since the ancient Egyptians first did it with fingers until very recently. Two new types of mechanical cotton picker, which a thousand would-be men have tried to evolve, have stood experimental tests and may be on the market in quantity lots before this year's harvesting begins. More than that, without a mechanical picker, volume production of cotton is no longer dependent on hand work in either its cultivation or harvesting. Here is a case in point: Within the last twelve months a Texas farmer brought to maturity and harvested from 2,000 acres 1,700 bales of cotton with the aid of five 'hands.' Under ordinary methods of cotton growing, he would have employed at least 100 workers for the planting and cultivating. Hand picking would have required an additional 200 for harvesting season of sixty to ninety days. And in the new part of the cotton country where this happened there is sufficient area for the production of 25,000,000 bales a year in the same way. In that new cotton land, in northwest Texas, hundreds of farmers did likewise, a few on larger, most of them on smaller scale. Thousands in other sections grew their crops in a similar way and gathered them by other than hand picking. These facts account for the jump in cotton production. Moreover, they prove that in the United States there may be produced any amount of cotton which the world can possibly consume. The development envisages more and cheaper cotton, not necessarily for this or next year but for the long-pull future...."

**Education in Agriculture** An editorial in Farm and Ranch for April 23 says: "What be-comes of the graduates of our agricultural schools? Dean Kyle, of the School of Agriculture of Texas, is asked this question more often than any other. He is always ready with a reply. Dean Kyle says: 'The School of Agriculture at A. and M. is the only school of like character in the United States which shows a steady gain in the number of students taking some one of the agricultural courses. More than 95 per cent of the graduates from this school who have farms to go to, or whose fathers have farms, go back as managers of those farms. Many others who do not have farms become managers of large farms owned by others, but the greater proportion find work along lines in which they have been educated. Some of them become county





agents and others become agricultural teachers in vocational schools.' ....Farm and Ranch, however, believes that the greatest good comes from sending these young men out into the field to train the boys and girls in the better methods of production and marketing, and the graduate who becomes a county agent or a vocational teacher is returning to the State far more than his education cost the taxpayer. Looking at it from this standpoint, the school of agriculture would prove a great blessing and a paying investment for the State if none of the graduates ever engaged in farming for his own profit. The more of these young men scattered over the State the quicker will Texas, or any other State doing the same work, put its basic industry on a profitable basis, and this prosperity will be reflected in every line of business or profession represented by all other citizens."

Flood and  
Cotton  
Forecasts

An editorial in The Journal of Commerce for April 30 says: "Until more exact information can be obtained, those best able to judge conditions in the Mississippi Valley are inclined to caution and conservatism when discussing the probable effect of the floods upon business in general and cotton growing and cotton mill activity in particular. At the manufacturing end speculation is not so much concerned with the size of the next cotton crop as it is with the possible effect of the floods upon the demand for cotton goods.... When attention is turned to the effect of the inundation of cotton lands upon the forthcoming crop, all is uncertainty. It is impossible to say with any approach to accuracy how much cotton land is under water. No one knows, furthermore, what percentage of the inundated area can be reclaimed for cultivation when the waters have receded. In the cotton growing counties which border the Mississippi River in the States of Tennessee, Arkansas, Missouri and Louisiana approximately 1,134,000 bales of cotton were raised in 1926. In counties bordering four large tributaries (the Yazoo, White, Ouachita and Red Rivers) 1,073,000 bales were grown in 1926. Thus these counties now partly or wholly under water raised 2,257,000 bales altogether. One authority thinks about one-half the submerged areas in the Yazoo and Mississippi deltas may be planted. The majority of conservative estimates place the final reduction of output directly entailed by the flood in the neighborhood of 1,000,000 bales-- a figure that is not especially significant in relation to the size of the total cotton crop of 1926, which reached nearly 18,000,000 bales. Considering, too, that an incentive has been given to increase cotton acreage in other sections this foreseen reduction in the Mississippi Valley may be largely offset. Of course, general conditions are said to be very unpropitious throughout the Cotton Belt, so that the outlook is perhaps more obscure than usual, although that seems to be a rash statement in view of the history of cotton crop reporting...."

Foreign Trade

An editorial in The Wall Street Journal for May 2 says: "Our total foreign trade in the calendar year 1926 amounted to \$9,239,000,000. The Department of Commerce has issued a special report on that year's business. The statistics contained in the report are a revelation as to the growing importance of our foreign trade, now becoming almost an equal exchange of products with every corner of the globe. But the breadth of the trade is not more



impressive than the constant growth, which is now double that of any year prior to 1915. There are some interesting figures in the export column. Raw cotton still retains its lead as the premier export. Notwithstanding the great decrease in price, the exports for the year 1926 were valued at \$814,429,000, or 17.3 per cent of the total export trade. The department lists automobiles, parts and accessories as the second on the list. However, if all petroleum products are lumped together, the second place would go to that commodity. The total of petroleum and petroleum products was valued at \$542,346,000, and automobiles, including parts, accessories and tires, \$347,982,000....After rubber, the principal imports are raw silk, coffee and cane sugar. Raw materials make up a large percentage of the total imports. The pulse of industry can be felt from these imports. What is of great importance, also, is the fact that they come from many undeveloped countries, some of which in turn are importing capital and goods from us. Here is one of the most hopeful features of our future in the foreign field. We are developing the purchasing power of our customers--building up markets for the products of our capital and labor."

**Funded Debts** "For some reasons those who quote statistics of farm mortgages often neglect to mention at the same time farm valuations, with the result that the ratio of one to the other is overlooked by the reader. Let us take Ohio as the agricultural census of 1925 shows it. The mortgages on Ohio farms that year amounted to \$134,738,286, quite an impressive amount; but the value of Ohio farms and farm buildings was \$1,945,630,975. Can any other great industry in the State show a funded debt so small in comparison with its tangible assets?" (Stockman and Farmer, Apr. 30.)

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### Section 3

#### Department of Agriculture

An editorial in The Michigan Farmer for April 30 says: "With great satisfaction we observe the increasing amount of time and effort that is being expended to help solve some of women's problems, particularly the rural woman's. The latest attempt in this line that has come to our attention is the appointment of a new specialist in textiles and clothing to the staff of the Bureau of Home Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture. This specialist will study designs of cotton fabrics with a view of learning how they meet, or fail to meet, the requirements of women's and children's garments in vogue at the present time. Through the extension service of the State colleges and universities, the U.S. Bureau of Home Economics has contact with rural women who probably use more cotton for clothing than any other group of consumers. This proposed study will give rural women, throughout the country, an opportunity to make known their desires and needs to cotton manufacturers. We register this as another effort to really find out what rural women want and would suggest that this proposed study be extended to also include woollen textiles. But, if rural women are to receive their share of the mutual benefit from such a proposed study, they must be prepared to give their active cooperation."

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# Section 4

## MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products      May 2: Livestock quotation at Chicago on top price of hogs \$10.90.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes \$1.25-\$1.75 higher at \$7.25-\$8 per barrel in leading markets; \$6.50 f.o.b. Hastings. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$3.25-\$3.50 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; bulk stock \$2.60-\$2.95 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2.85-\$3.10 on the Chicago carlot market. Best New York Baldwin apples \$3-\$4 per barrel in city markets; \$3-\$3.25 f.o.b. Rochester. Michigan Ben Davis \$3-\$3.50 in Chicago. Texas yellow Bermuda onions \$3-\$3.50 per standard crate in consuming centers; mostly \$2.50 f.o.b. Laredo. South Carolina pointed type cabbage \$3.75-\$4.50 per barrel crate in eastern cities; Mississippi pointed type \$4.50-\$5.50 in terminal markets.

Closing prices on 92 score butter: New York 45¢; Chicago 42¢; Philadelphia 46¢; Boston 45½¢.

Closing prices at Wisconsin primary cheese markets April 30: Single Daisies 22¢; Longhorns 22¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 13 points, closing at 14.74¢ per lb. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 16 points, closing at 15.15¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 18 points, closing at 15.19¢.

Grain prices quoted: No.1 dark northern Minneapolis \$1.37-\$1.46. No.2 red winter Chicago \$1.39. No.2 hard winter Chicago \$1.43; Kansas City \$1.32-\$1.39. No.3 yellow corn Chicago 74¢; Minneapolis 79¢; Kansas City 81¢. No.3 white oats Chicago 48¢; Minneapolis 47¢; Kansas City 48¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

# Industrials and

## Railroads

Average closing price	May 2,	April 30,	May 1, 1926
20 Industrials	164.55	164.21	143.40
20 R.R. stocks	131.01	131.05	107.89

(Wall St. Jour., May 3.)

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# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XXV, No. 29

Section 1

May 4, 1927.

**FLOOD CONDITIONS** An Associated Press dispatch to-day from Baton Rouge, La., says: "The flood waters of the Mississippi were turned loose on half a dozen northeast Louisiana parishes yesterday afternoon when the levee about 4 miles south of Milliken's Bend, just north of Vicksburg, Miss., gave way. It is estimated that the break will result in the early inundation of between 2,000 and 3,000 square miles of lowlands. Parishes to be affected include Madison, in which the break occurred; Tensas, just below the break; East Carroll, West Carroll, Morehouse, Franklin, Richland, the remainder of Catahoula and Concordia and portions of La Salle and Rapides parishes...."

**THE PRESIDENT** The press to-day reports: "The Army Engineering Corps **ORDERS SURVEY** and the Mississippi River Commission have been directed by President Coolidge to study the Mississippi Valley flood conditions and submit a report for presentation to Congress. The hope is to work out a comprehensive plan which would prevent a recurrence of the present disaster. The President also has requested Secretary of War Davis to return with Secretary Hoover and General Jadwin, chief of the Engineering Corps, to Vicksburg tomorrow night and make a further survey. It is understood that most of the army engineers agree with Secretary Hoover that additional levees should be built so as to extend the bed of the river and hold the waters when they rise above the present levee heights. President Coolidge yesterday reiterated his opposition to a special session of Congress to consider relief legislation for the flood sufferers and discuss plans to prevent future disasters...."

**PAN AMERICAN** The press to-day reports: "Asserting that the Governments **RELATIONS** in the Pan American Union stand on an absolute equality with the United States, President Coolidge, in welcoming the delegates to the Pan American Commercial Conference last night, declared that the settled policy of this Government was to assist these countries--'not to control them, but to cooperate with them.' The President enlarged upon the duties which he said this country owed the sister republics to the South, and the advantages accruing from trade, which, he pointed out, led to friendly relations. Law and order, he said, were necessary to industrial and commercial life, and international exchange of large dimensions became one of the strongest guaranties of peace...."

**FLOOD RESULTS IN** A Cairo dispatch to the press to-day states that the **EGYPT** Alexandria cotton market is excited over the Mississippi floods, which, it is believed, will result in the reduction of shipments of the best American cotton and the consequent increased demand for the Egyptian product. There was much excitement in the market yesterday when fierce buying sent the price to the highest point yet recorded this season.





## Section 2

**Farmer Education**      An editorial in The Washington Post for May 3 says: "Some time ago Government officials set out to ascertain the actual dollars and cents value of an education to the farmer. Surveys were made in twelve widely separated States, which upon analysis, proved conclusively that the years spent in high school and college are well repaid by increased earning capacity when agricultural activities finally are undertaken, and that even a common school education is distinctly more advantageous financially than no education at all.... Conclusive proof that education is financially valuable to farmers will occasion no surprise. Yet it is impossible to measure the value of schooling in dollars and cents. Had those rural residents whose education had not been neglected earned no more or even less than their uneducated brothers, they would have gained during their years of instruction that which is beyond price. Many individuals, however, measure all things by a financial yardstick, and for this reason the work expended on the survey will not have been lost. In all probability it will move some farmers to keep their children in school, to the benefit of themselves and their community."

**Flood Control**      Walter Parker of New Orleans, vice president of the National Flood Prevention and River Regulation Commission, in a discussion on flood control, before the natural resources production department of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, May 4, said: "Here are two pictures: One, broken levees, flooded farms, and drowned cattle, with hungry refugees, cows, pigs, wild animals, and remnants of farm equipment, huddled and piled in the open on remaining levees awaiting the subsidence of the flood. Devastation over wide areas. Rushing, turbulent currents. Abandoned railroads, Relief crews in boats paddling about. Levee builders and levee engineers, helplessly waiting for the waters to recede, to repair the levee lines so that those self same levees or some other levees can give way during the next great flood. Such is the picture Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Mississippi and other States have repeatedly presented since the first of the year. Two, source streams controlled; mountain canyons dammed. Stored water used when needed for power, irrigation and navigation. Hill farms terraced so that more water will soak into the ground and less soil wash away. Regulated drainage feeding the streams in the dry season. Less silt going to waste. Less water in the streams in the spring. More water in the streams in the summer and fall. Order in place of chaos. A national asset in place of a national liability....."

In his comprehensive talk, Mr. Parker said further: "Adequate spillways plus levees will for all time assure the safety of the lower half of the lower Mississippi Valley....Source stream control through the use for beneficial purposes in place of waste in destructive floods of interstate drainage plus levees will safeguard the upper half of the lower valley, and at the same time create a monster asset of power, irrigation and navigation....But before we can get these things we must have from Congress a national policy relating to our water resources, and competent machinery for comprehensive planning and for the coordination of the work of the many Federal bureaus, and for bringing into cooperation the Federal Government, the States, the localities and business enterprises...."



Under the 'levees only' policy adhered to by the Federal Government through its Mississippi River Commission for fifty years, tens of thousands of square miles of natural reservoirs in the form of bottom lands have been taken from the Mississippi River, all the great auxiliary outlets save a small part of one have been closed, and nothing whatever has been done to check flood formation above or to relieve the strain on overcharged levees below....The spirit of fair play which moves the public and the pocket book interest of American business should now demand action from Congress on legislation which has been pending for years."

Motor and  
Rail Com-  
petition

A dispatch from Hot Springs, Ark., to-day reports: "The amounts of capital and numbers of workers now involved in the Nation's use of automobiles are greater than similar items for all its railroads, it is declared in a report of the commerce and marine commission of the American Bankers Association, made public at Little Rock yesterday at the meeting of the organization's executive council. The report states that automotive encroachments on railway passenger traffic is growing serious. It said in part: 'The motor vehicle industry now ranks first in our national industries. Capital invested in motor vehicles and highways improved primarily for motor vehicle use is in excess of total invested in railroads. Automotive and allied industries have on payroll about eight per cent of all persons gainfully employed in the United States. In repair shops, public garages, professional chauffeurs and truck drivers the total is greater than for railroad workers of all classes. In competition with railroads the effect of the motor truck is relatively light. Total ton-miles produced by trucks last year in competition with railroads is estimated as eight billions, or about 2.1 per cent of the railroad total of 488 billions. Tonnage lost by railroads to motor trucks was, therefore, relatively small and of a kind the railroads have found least remunerative. The loss is more than equalled by the large volume of railroad-carried automotive freight. The motor truck meets a real public need in providing quick, flexible service for distances from 30 to 60 miles. It is in the interest of the railroads as well as the public to acquiesce in the diversion of that traffic to the highway, so that railroad facilities may more profitably be used for longhaul traffic.... In contrast to the slight competitive effect of motor trucks on railroad freight traffic, the effect of automobiles and motor coaches on passenger traffic is serious. The losses are confined almost exclusively to passengers who heretofore have used railroad local passenger trains. Long distance and commutation passengers are increasing but not in sufficient degree to overcome losses on local trains and the total railroad-borne passengers have been declining steadily since 1920. The greater part of the loss is attributable to the private automobile but the motor coach during the past five years has become a factor....To offset their losses the railroads are going extensively into motor coach operations themselves as supplements or substitutes for trains on light-traffic branch lines. Railroad activities in the motor coach field are likely to be extended. The motor coach, railroad operated, offers a promising solution to the problem of abandoning unprofitable lines without inconvenience to the public....'"





**Mussolini Enters Wheat Contest** A dispatch May 3 from Rome says: "Undaunted by the cares and worries of seven ministers' jobs which he now holds, Mussolini has set himself to gain fame as a raiser of prize-winning wheat. It was learned May 2 that he has entered a small farm he owns near Forlì in the wheat raising competitions promoted by the Minister of National Economy....."

**Ostrich Farming** A Capetown, South Africa, dispatch to the press of April 27 says: "When women took to small untrimmed hats the world over, they sounded the death knell of the ostrich farmer. Between 400 and 500 of the birds are being slaughtered daily in Cape Colony because of the slump in the ostrich feather market, and the plumage thus obtained is going into prosaic feather dusters. In the Cudishoorn District, where ostrich flocks totaled 250,000 ostrich, the number has been reduced to less than 50,000. Drought has intensified the problems of the ostrich farmers, there having been little rain since December."

**Paper from Rope Waste** Manila rope waste recently tested at the United States Bureau of Standards for paper manufacture was found inferior to old rope stock but superior to sulphite wood pulp in the making of heavy types of paper, such as for wrapping and similar purposes, according to a statement issued by the bureau. The waste employed in the experimental work was refuse fiber from the manufacture of manila cordage at the rope walk of the Boston Navy Yard..(Press, May 4.)

**Soviet Trade Credit** The New York Times of May 3 says: "The Soviet Government is seeking to increase its American trade credits and at the same time is willing to discuss the question of external debts if approached in a suitable way, it was said May 2 by Saul G. Bron, who arrived recently to become chairman of the Amtorg Trading Corporation, chief buying agency here for the Soviet Government. Mr. Bron succeeds Alexis V. Prigarin, who is returning to Russia for personal reasons. 'The largest amount of credits extended by banks or other organizations to the Amtorg at any one time last year was \$5,000,000,' said Mr. Bron. 'The total of all credits extended by American interests to the Amtorg last year was \$15,000,000.' Beyond saying that Germany had extended a special credit of \$75,000,000 to Russia last year, Mr. Bron would not indicate the amount of trade credits which the Amtorg would seek in this country this year.....Mr. Bron will attend the International Wheat Pool Conference to be held at Kansas City, Mo., from Thursday to Saturday as chairman of the Soviet delegation. The other members of the delegation are M. N. Belenky and A.A. Zykoff."

### Section 3

**Department of Agriculture** An editorial in The Wisconsin Agriculturist for April 23 says: "An army of 7,500 fighters now forms a 1,000-mile battle line along the farms that fringe the Great Lakes. They are armed with tractors, drawing stubble beaters, plows, oil burners and other machinery calculated to wipe out the dreaded enemy of the corn plant....Thus is a Government fighting for its farmers--scientists, engineers, Farm Bureau officials, individual farmers, national, State and county Governments cooperating to exterminate a foreign enemy. It is the American way of solving big problems. It is the way in which we whipped the imported foot-and-mouth disease. It is not a war that will destroy human lives or make millionaires, but an effort to preserve our



agriculture to protect the American farmer and thus render service to our common country. There is another angle to this insect pest question that should interest every American, and that is bird life--our feathered friends that live chiefly on worms of all kinds and bug life in general. If birds were as numerous now as they were when the writer was a boy, the corn borer and its mother, the moth, would have a hard job to survive."

#### Section 4 MARKET QUOTATIONS

**Farm Products** May 3: Livestock quotations at Chicago on top price of hogs \$10.75. Beef steers choice \$12.40 to \$13.90; good \$11 to \$13.25; medium \$9.50 to \$11.50; common \$8.25 to \$9.65; heifers, good and choice \$8.75 to \$11; common and medium \$6.50 to \$9; cows, good and choice \$7 to \$9.15; common and medium \$5.65 to \$7; low cutter and cutter \$4.50 to \$5.85; vealers, medium to choice \$9.25 to \$13; heavy calves \$7 to \$9; stockers and feeders, common to choice \$7 to \$9.75; fat lambs, light and handyweight, medium to choice \$14.25 to \$16.60; yearling wethers, medium to choice \$12 to \$15; fat ewes, common to choice \$5.75 to \$8.50; feeding lambs, medium to choice \$12.25 to \$14.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes \$7.25-\$8 per barrel in leading city markets; \$6.50 f.o.b. Hastings. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$3-\$3.65 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; bulk stock mostly \$2.85 f.o.b. Presque Isle. North Carolina Klondike strawberries 20¢-25¢ quart basis in eastern markets. Alabama and Arkansas Klondikes \$3-\$3.50 per 24-quart crate. Texas yellow Bermudas \$3-\$3.40 per standard crate in consuming centers; \$2.50 f.o.b. New York Baldwin apples \$3-\$4 per barrel in leading markets; \$3 f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 30 points, closing at 15.04¢ per lb. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 29 points, closing at 15.44¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 24 points, closing at 15.43¢.

Grain prices quoted: No.1 dark northern Minneapolis \$1.39-\$1.48. No.2 red winter Chicago \$1.40; Kansas City \$1.32. No.2 hard winter Chicago \$1.45; Kansas City \$1.33-\$1.41. No.3 yellow corn Chicago 75¢; Minneapolis 79¢; Kansas City 83¢. No.3 white oats Chicago 49¢; Minneapolis 47¢; Kansas City 48¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

Industrials and Railroads	Average closing price	May 3,	May 2,	May 3, 1926
	20 Industrials	165.85	164.55	140.53
	20 R.R.stocks	132.11	131.01	106.41

(Wall St. Jour., May 4.)





# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XXV, No. 30

Section 1

May 5, 1927.

## FLOOD CONDITIONS

A New Orleans dispatch to-day ~~XXXX XXXXXXXXXX~~ says: "With the hours the flood situation in northern Louisiana is becoming more and more serious and last night thousands were fleeing for safety to the high places and to the concentration camps behind the flood lines. All Madison Parish is being evacuated, while a new break in the main levee system about eight miles north of St. Joseph, the capital of the Parish of Tensas, is adding to the deluge that was already sweeping over that area. Before the recession begins, it is officially announced, the water will probably cover Tensas and adjoining parishes to the greatest depth recorded in the history of Mississippi Valley floods. The Louisiana flood zone now takes in more than 3,000,000 acres, and as a result of the breaks in Madison and Tensas parishes so great has been the increase in the number of homeless that the refugee army now depending on the American Red Cross for shelter, food, clothing and medical protection approximates 250,000 people in the States of Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana. In Madison Parish Tallulah is reported disappearing beneath an oncoming lake from the North already from six to ten feet deep and rapidly increasing in depth as the flood waters crash through the town. The whole parish is believed doomed to certain inundation....."

## GAME REFUGE MENACED

An Associated Press dispatch to-day from New Orleans says: "The protection of wild life so abundant in this State, has become a serious problem for the Louisiana Department of Conservation. Crevasse waters in Madison Parish are encroaching upon the 81,000-acre game refuge in that parish, one of the largest in the country, where deer and native birds abound. In the extreme southeast, waters from the artificial break at Caernarvon are flooding areas in Plaquemines thickly populated by muskrats, whose pelts to the value of several millions of dollars are sold annually. Hurry calls for additional men to help in caring for birds and deer came from the Singer Refuge in Madison Parish to Stanley C. Arthur, State Director of Wild Life Conservation. For the most part, however, deer are taking care of themselves, swimming to high ground and even crossing the Mississippi to the hills in the State across the river."

## ARMOUR GRAIN CO. CASE

The Washington Post yesterday reported: "The controversy between the Armour Grain Co., of Chicago, and the Grain Futures Commission, which has been pending in the equity division of the District of Columbia Supreme Court since October 7, 1926, has been settled out of court, according to a dismissal notice signed May 3 by Justice Jennings Bailey...."

## LAND BANK TO RECEIVER

A Kansas City dispatch to-day reports that the Kansas City Joint Stock Land Bank was put into receivership yesterday. W.R. Compton, of the St. Louis Land Bank, was named receiver.



## Section 2

**Agricultural Student Aid**      A Chicago dispatch to the press of May 4 states that twenty \$250 scholarships from the Pullman Company will enable winners in the student classes at the 1927 international livestock exposition to study at agricultural colleges of the United States and Canada. The report says: "The company has distributed 60 scholarships yearly since 1924 at the exposition among 17 State and provincial agricultural colleges. They are assigned to deserving winners in the judging contests and livestock classes who would not be able without them to obtain agricultural training. Last year Iowa and Kansas agricultural colleges won three scholarships apiece, Oklahoma, Michigan and Missouri two each and California, Nebraska, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio and Pennsylvania one. The 1927 exposition is the last week in November."

**Automobiles and Rail-roads**      An editorial in The New York Times for May 3 says: "That motor vehicles have been steadily diverting traffic from the rail-roads since 1920 is common knowledge. From the last report of the Interstate Commerce Commission it appears that the diversion has proceeded at such a pace that railway passenger earnings declined \$346,000,000 in 1926. Our 20,000,000 motor vehicles of all types represent an investment of \$18,000,000,000--three times more than the sum invested in railroad motive power and equipment. Of our 3,000,000 miles of highway 500,000 are hard-surfaced, and these 500,000 have cost about \$8,000,000,000. This gives us a total of \$26,000,000,000 for motor vehicles and hard roads--about \$3,000,000,000 more than the investment in railroads. Since we are spending \$1,000,000,000 a year annually in highway construction--more than the railroads are plowing back in improvements and extensions of trackage--we may expect the motor vehicle to cut still more deeply into railroad revenues. Professor W.J. Cunningham, who occupies the chair of transportation in the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, warns us in The Railway Age not to leap at the conclusion that these startling figures doom the railroad to fill a minor place in our transportation system. Although our passenger motor vehicles can move half the population of the country at one time, although their capacity is thirty times greater than that of our railroad passenger cars, although the estimated passenger-miles of motor vehicles, excluding those of our cities, is three times as great as the actual total passenger-miles of the railroads, and although the motor truck hauls freight for distance under fifty miles more efficiently and cheaply than the railroad, the locomotive and the steel rail remain invincible in their field. ...It so happens that the freight and passenger traffic diverted to the highway is least remunerative to the railroad. Hence we find railroads already cultivating the long-haul shipper rather than all shippers indiscriminately. Professor Cunningham regards this as a boon. If the astounding growth of freight traffic in the last two years is maintained, the dwindling surplus of cars may be changed into a shortage. The conclusion is reached that 'further losses of short-haul traffic might be a blessing in disguise.' Instead of ordering additional freight cars, the remedy is obviously to buy motor trucks and to use them as feeders in a Nation-wide door-to-door delivery system, with the result that desirable economies will be effected in railway terminal administration, in freight-car utilization, and in reducing the congestion on crowded city streets."





British Bread Advertising      An editorial in The Northwestern Miller for April 27 says: "A considerable group of British millers and bakers, after years of discussion and efforts to finance a more ambitious program, have finally come together in agreement to begin with a modest effort to serve the cause of bread through bakeshop window displays, distribution of cards and literature, and other activities short of general publicity through newspapers and display signs. The plan is based on making maximum use of facilities ready to hand, and the initial expenditure is to be but ten thousand pounds, to be raised equally from among millers and bakers....In Britain, bakeshop displays are to be used, not only to sell the baker's own products but to sell bread as a food. With the perhaps not very dramatic slogan of 'Bread--the basis of every complete meal,' the merits of bread are to be presented by backgrounds and display cards, uniform during each period of showing and changed at frequent intervals. While this is a sufficiently modest beginning, it is at least a beginning. Furthermore, it has the virtue of being a joint effort of millers and bakers in the common interest. Some day a similar effort will be made in this country. Meantime, many other foods, of infinitely less merit and much more costly than bread, are gaining at its expense."

Business Conditions      A Hot Springs, Ark., dispatch May 1 states that irregular business conditions are reported as prevailing at present by bankers gathering at Little Rock from all parts of the country for the annual spring meeting of the Executive Council of the American Bankers Association. For the future they generally forecast a prosperous year with agricultural conditions improving. M.A.Traylor, president of the American Bankers Association, said: "The business situation is rather spotty. While, on the one hand, carloadings and construction have been holding up well, there has been some slump in steel production and retail business seems to be below normal, although the mail order business outside of the immediate Chicago area is running ahead of last year. Automobile production, on the whole, is also running behind last year, although some well-known makes are having record production and sales. The lumber industry, presumably because the amount of new construction going on is still at a high level, is in a very satisfactory shape. The canning industry and the packers as well as the dairy farmers are not doing so well as last year. There has been some improvement in packing and dairy but none at all in canning. Agricultural prospects, taking it all in all, are satisfactory. One of the most important factors in the business situation is the continued easy money market. According to all authorities interest rates are likely to remain low, which means that it is unlikely that we are facing anything in the nature of a serious business depression. Unsatisfactory conditions in some lines are likely to continue throughout the year and profits generally may be lower than last year but the volume of business and the employment situation is likely to remain favorable throughout the balance of 1927."

Corn Borer Drive in Indiana      An Associated Press dispatch May 4 from Indianapolis says: "The cotton borer drive has assumed the complexion of a political campaign in Indiana. A special train carrying lecturers in the



art of pest punching visited many points in the State. The trip was part of the educational campaign being waged in Indiana to control the borer. The train, carrying exhibits of infested corn, was run by the agricultural extension department of Purdue University, co-operating with the State department of entomology and the Pennsylvania Railroad."

**Cow Testing Associations** An editorial in The Wisconsin Agriculturist for April 23 says: "Wisconsin, with 159 cow testing associations, continues to hold her position as leader in cow testing work. Our State has the largest number of associations as well as the largest number of cows on test. Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa and Pennsylvania follow Wisconsin in the order named in number of associations. All but seven States now have active testing associations....Cow testing has given the dairy industry a tremendous impetus during the past few years. It has greatly helped the individual dairyman in weeding out his unprofitable cows, maintaining and increasing production by better feeding with fewer animals and at lower cost, all of which means more net profit....The improved methods, brought about largely through cow testing work, have resulted in higher production per cow, cleaner milk and improved quality of all dairy products."

**Farm Loan Law** An editorial in Pennsylvania Farmer for April 23 says: "There are no doubt opportunities for improvement in the operation of the Federal Farm Loan Law, but we are sure that some of those who demand amendment and change want to cripple rather than improve the law. Some other farm mortgage institutions have been making every effort to weaken and defeat the purposes of this act ever since it was passed. Even some of our leading financiers, interested as they are in obtaining sole control of all money lending privileges, have been critical of its work. The Federal Farm Loan Law, although it has been in operation only a few years, has proven its value and has no doubt prevented many thousands of farmers from bankruptcy during the last four or five bad years. We are not concerned with proposed reorganization as to personnel, but we do not want to see its management and control put into unsympathetic hands."

**Flood Control** An editorial in Commerce and Finance for May 4 says: "The recuperative power of the Southwest, as shown in the past, has been so marvelous that there is a disposition to assume that the Mississippi floods that have occurred from time to time were less serious than they seemed at high water. But the present visitation makes it clear that this assumption is unwarranted and that the Federal Government ought to immediately undertake to develop and give effect to some plan that will adequately protect the people who occupy the Mississippi Valley against the inundations with which they are so often threatened. That the problem is national in its scope is sufficiently indicated by the statement that the Mississippi River drains 40 per cent of the national area, and that the agricultural and industrial production of what is called the Mississippi Valley represents a preponderant share of the Nation's wealth."

**London Wool Market** A London dispatch to the press of May 4 states that the third series of wool sales opened May 3, when 11,535 bales were offered, of which 10,000 were sold. The opening was largely attended by home and





Continental buyers. The market displayed easier tone, with prices generally par to 5 per cent below the closing rates of the March auctions. There were frequent withdrawals, chiefly among merinos.

### Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products May 4: Livestock Quotations at Chicago on top price of hogs \$10.75.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes \$7.35-\$8 per barrel in leading markets; \$6.50 f.o.b. Hastings. Texas sacked Bliss Triumphs \$4 on the Chicago carlot market. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$3-\$3.85 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; bulk stock \$2.70-\$2.85 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Texas yellow Bermuda onions \$2.85-\$3.25 per standard crate in consuming centers; mostly \$2.50 f.o.b. Laredo. South Carolina pointed type cabbage stronger at \$4.50-\$5.25 per barrel crate in eastern markets. Mississippi stock mostly \$5-\$6 in the Middle West. Strawberries, Arkansas Klondikes \$2.50-\$4 per 24-Quart crate in terminal markets. Tennessee Aromas \$3.50-\$4 in Cincinnati.

Closing prices on 92 score butter: New York  $44\frac{1}{2}\phi$ ; Chicago  $42\frac{1}{4}\phi$ ; Philadelphia  $45\frac{1}{2}\phi$ ; Boston  $45\phi$ .

Closing prices at Wisconsin primary markets May 3: Twins  $21\frac{1}{2}\phi$ ; Single Daisies  $21\frac{3}{4}\phi$ ; Double Daisies  $21\frac{1}{2}\phi$ ; Longhorns  $22\phi$ ; Sq. Prints  $22\frac{1}{2}\phi$ .

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 20 points, closing at 15.24¢ per lb. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 20 points, closing at 15.64¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange they advanced 18 points, closing at 15.61¢.

Grain prices Quoted: No.1 dark northern Minneapolis \$1.39-\$1.48. No.2 red winter Chicago \$1.40. No.2 hard winter Chicago \$1.45. No.3 yellow corn Chicago 76¢; Minneapolis 81¢. No.3 white oats Chicago 48¢; Minneapolis 47¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

Industrials and Railroads	Average closing price	May 4,	May 3,	May 4, 1926
	20 Industrials	168.05	165.85	141.38
	20 R.R.stocks	132.30	132.11	107.05

(Wall St. Jour., May 5.)

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# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the United States Department of Agriculture for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Responsibility, approval or disapproval, for views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect accurately the news of importance.

Vol. XXV, No. 31

Section 1

May 6, 1927.

**FLOOD CONDITIONS--** A New Orleans dispatch to-day says: "A vast rescue movement DEPARTMENT LAB- as inspiring as any in American history and involving the lives ORATORIES SUB- of thousands of men, women and children is under way in the water-MERGED wrecked parishes of northeastern Louisiana. This flood-stricken region, until a few days ago a land of happy homes, prosperous farms and growing little cities and hamlets, is to-day a lake hundreds of square miles in area, dotted here and there with little islands and the crest of hills. In the parish of Tensas and also in that of Concordia the waters are surging west and south at depths never before recorded in the annals of Mississippi floods. Tenant farmers and their families, white and black, are reported floating about in the inland sea on crudely constructed rafts, while aviators returning from inspection flights report thousands on tops of levees awaiting the arrival of rescue fleets speeding from Vicksburg, Natchez, Baton Rouge and other relief centers.

"Tallulah, capital of Madison Parish, into which the flood waters crashed May 4 when the main levee in Milliken's Bend surrendered to the flood crest, is only a lake. The United States Government laboratory where was won the battle that gave the southern farmer control of the boll weevil pest, is under water to the roofs and the same is true of the Federal mosquito experimental station at Mounds, a few miles east of Tallulah. Of the 6,000 people who made Tallulah their home only a handful remain and they are in the second stories or on roofs of buildings not reached by the torrent...."

**WAR FINANCE GROUP** The Associated Press to-day reports: "Eugene Meyer and his ON FARM BOARD colleagues on the War Finance Corporation were named yesterday by President Coolidge as members of the Federal Farm Loan Board in a reorganization of that agency. Mr. Coolidge named George R. Cooksey and Floyd R. Harrison, who also are members of the War Finance Corporation, to serve on the board with Meyer, appointed earlier in the day. The resignations of Robert A. Cooper and Edward E. Jones as members of the board were accepted by the President, and the third vacancy resulted from the recent resignation of Elmer Landes. It is understood that Meyer will serve as executive chief of the Farm Loan Board. He has been chairman of the War Finance Corporation, which now is in process of liquidation."

**WHEAT POOL CONFERENCE** A Kansas City dispatch to-day reports: "World-wide co-operative marketing was heralded as an agency to give the farmer a chance to sell his grain in a seller's market instead of at the buyers' market price at the opening of the International Wheat Pool Conference yesterday. The British miller was pictured as the man who at present has more of a say than anyone else in fixing world prices for wheat. William M. Jardine, Secretary of Agriculture, told delegates from seven wheat countries at a dinner last night that, although the Federal Government is ready to aid all it can, still a marketing program can not be handed down by the Government, but must come from the farmers themselves. The first need for the nine wheat pools in the United States, which control, so far, only a handful of the crop, he held, is unity...."





## Section 2

**Dairy Coopera-** An editorial in Chicago Dairy Produce for May 3 says: "Creamery tion in Idaho operators in Idaho have formed an association to help themselves and also to encourage dairying in the State. They are starting in the right way, for they propose to cooperate with the State department having to do with dairying, with the State agricultural college, with the State dairymen's association, etc. They know as dairying in the State increases their business will increase and that the harmony of all promoting agencies will bring about the best results. They have a splendid example in Iowa particularly of what will happen from the close cooperation of business and educational agencies, and judging from the resolutions containing their pronouncements, they intend to proceed along that line."

**Farm Advertising** The New York Times of May 4 states that Doctor Gilbert, Commissioner of Agriculture in Massachusetts, has hit upon a plan of interesting motorists in high-class farming. As a rule, automobile parties are not welcomed by the husbandman. He likes to sell his products, but it goes against the grain when visitors help themselves and then "step on the gas." Doctor Gilbert has been interviewing farmers who have show places, and has persuaded some of them to let him print a little pamphlet giving the names and locations of model farms and inviting motorists to call. They may learn something to their advantage, and the farmer may find new customers. A modest beginning is to be made with about twenty properties on or near the main traveled roads. Fruit farms, truck farms, dairy farms, chicken farms and tobacco farms will be on the list. Doctor Gilbert wants to benefit the farmer and to educate the motorist, but chiefly he is interested in proving to the world that Massachusetts is a leading agricultural State.

**Flood Loss** An Associated Press dispatch from Chicago May 5 reports that in Illinois eight counties in Illinois have suffered \$20,000,000 damage and 2,600 persons have lost their homes through floods in the last two years, according to a statement by Representative Frank R. Reid of Aurora, announcing plans for a flood control conference to be held in Peoria next Friday and Saturday. Plans will be worked out at the meeting for protection against floods in the Mississippi Valley, particularly in Illinois.

**Flood Protection** "The Flood Situation Ultimately to Prove a Blessing to the Nation" is the title of a comprehensive statement by Thomas Ewing Dabney of New Orleans in Manufacturers Record for May 5. In this he says: "The Nation saw the most important move in its history in favor of adequate flood protection when Governor Simpson ordered the levees cut 12 miles below New Orleans, at Poydras plantation, to relieve the pressure of the Mississippi River, swollen by a record-breaking current. The purpose was to save more valuable areas than the site selected, from the disaster that already had overtaken millions of acres of land in the upper reaches of the Mississippi Valley....The greatest benefit, then, coming out of the entire situation is the assurance that a new relief valve has been opened to make still safer a city that already was safe. That, and the strengthening of the confidence in spillways, which are only safety valves, and the heartening of Mississippi Valley interests for the battle to force



national recognition of flood control, which embraces such developments as reforestation, impounding of waters and the utilization of energy that now goes to waste, in the development of hydro-electric power. There is no use blinking the fact that the fear--the exaggerated fear, so far as New Orleans is concerned--of the river has been a terrible, retarding influence upon this section. With the attention of the country so thoroughly focused upon the Mississippi Valley, with the disaster in the upper sections so tremendous, so threatening to the national prosperity--as shown by the sharp break on the New York Stock Exchange when it realized that the buying power of the principal producing section of the United States would be seriously impaired--those who have been leaders in the fight for a safer river and more thoroughly guaranteed development and investment possibilities think that they have made a long leap toward victory. 'Now, we'll have a safe city and a safe river-country, and the Nation will see a new development,' summarizes the attitude in financial, industrial and commercial circles of New Orleans."

**Manitoba Floods** A Winnipeg dispatch to the press of April 28 says: "Hundreds of acres of farm lands adjoining the Assiniboine River near Virden and Miniola in Manitoba, were under water April 27, but observers believe the water has now reached the peak. The flood area has been confined to low-lying farm lands and market gardening plots, while a number of farmers have been forced to move their grazing herds to distant fields."

**New York Fur Auction** The New York Times of May 4 reports: "Wolverine scored the largest advance at the closing session of the twelfth annual spring fur auction at New York, May 3, showing a gain of 25 per cent over the winter sale average prices for this fur. The total was \$500,000, which brought the grand total for the seven days of the auction to \$5,050,000....."

**New York Milk Conditions** The New York Times of May 4 reports: "Health Commissioner Harris met a committee representing the milk companies and the producers May 3 and discussed the scanty supply of milk and cream. Doctor Harris warned the committee that unless enough milk was produced to supply the needs of the city the boundaries of the district now serving New York would be extended. The producers and distributors promised cooperation and at the close of the meeting the Health Commissioner announced that the boundaries of the milk district would not be extended, at least until fall. An agreement was made, Doctor Harris said, whereby the milk-producing farmers would receive a price guarantee for their product six months in advance of the sale to remove the speculative element and place the burden on the distributors and not on the farmers....."

**Wheat Prospects** An editorial in The Wall Street Journal for May 5 says: "Winter wheat estimates by four of the leading crop experts average 597,000,000 bushels. This compares with a production of 627,000,000 bushels in 1926 and the ten-year average of 573,000,000. Taken in connection with our statistical position, delayed spring seeding in the Northwest and in Canada, and a continual absorption of wheat in Europe, the report is bullish. B.W.Snow's estimate, the lowest, was 589,000,000 bushels and that of N.C.Murray, the highest, 603,000,000."







Apparently the Snow estimate places greater stress on the flood situation than did the others. There are, as he said, low condition figures in that territory with the possibility that a return to normal conditions may show flood losses less severe than now expected. It is also said by the same authority that the actual loss of acreage is relatively small everywhere except in western Kansas and eastern Colorado....Wet weather in the Northwest and in Canada also is delaying the spring wheat, and a reduction of acreage is not at all improbable, if not yet certain. In any event the spring wheat crop is likely to be late. The market, therefore, is justified in looking upon the private estimates as indicating a bullish situation."

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Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products      May 5: Livestock Quotations at Chicago on top price of hogs \$10.55.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes \$7.25-\$8 per barrel in leading markets; mostly \$6.50 f.o.b. Hastings. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$3.15-\$3.90 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; bulk stock mostly \$2.85 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites on the Chicago market at \$2.85-\$3 carlot sales. Mississippi cabbage \$5-\$6.50 per barrel crate in terminal markets. Virginia pointed type \$4.50-\$5 in Philadelphia. Tennessee Klondike strawberries \$2-\$3.50 per 24-quart crate in midwestern cities. North Carolina Klondikes 18¢-22¢ quart basis in the East; \$4.25-\$4.50 per 32-quart crate to growers in the Chadbourn section. Texas yellow Bermuda onions \$3-\$3.25 per standard crate in consuming centers mostly around \$2.50 f.o.b. Laredo.

Closing prices on 92 score butter: New York 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Chicago 42 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; Philadelphia 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ Boston 45¢.

Closing prices at Wisconsin primary cheese markets May 4: Single Daisies 22¢; Longhorns 22¢; Square Prints 23¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 44 points during the week, closing at 15.13¢ per lb. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 47 points, closing at 15.52¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange were up 43 points, closing at 15.52¢.

Grain prices quoted: No.1 dark northern Minneapolis \$1.40-\$1.49. No.2 red winter Chicago \$1.43. No.2 hard winter Chicago \$1.47; Kansas City \$1.34-\$1.43. No.3 yellow corn Chicago 78¢; Minneapolis 83¢; Kansas City 84¢. No.3 white oats Chicago 48¢; Minneapolis 48¢; Kansas City 49¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

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# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XXV, No. 32

Section 1

May 7, 1927.

## WORLD WHEAT POOL CONFERENCE

A Kansas City dispatch to-day reports: "Efforts to commit Secretary Jardine to advocacy of a world wheat pool on the part of international leaders in the International Wheat Pool Conference at Kansas City failed. Secretary Jardine, who remained over in Kansas City yesterday, made it plain that while he is for the principles of market stabilization through pooling, yet he wants to see the thing tried out and made a success in the United States before he goes in for an international or world-wide wheat pool.

"The formation of the midwestern pool by States, such as Kansas, Texas, Oklahoma and the Dakotas last night seemed certain. Final campaigns for memberships among producers are being decided on and on this campaign it seems the organizers of the State pools are about agreed, and their decision will largely govern the midwest section.

"The utterances and expositions of the foreign speakers and wheat pool organizers and managers have undoubtedly given the midwestern groups courage to go on with the plans for the American group. It is now suggested that the American wheat pool be financed by amendments to the Intermediate Bank Credit Act permitting of loans for ten years on as much as 85 per cent of the cost of construction and maintenance of elevators, warehouses and other pooling facilities. The act now allows for loans on grain, held for future sales. The loan will enable pools to pay its members on delivery, although the sale is not made for months later. The Secretary stated that the Government stood ready to loan as much as \$25,000,000 to cooperative wheat marketing movements. An intensive program for a campaign for farmer memberships will probably be launched at once if the formation of the midwestern pool is completed."

## RUSSIA AT THE WHEAT CONFERENCE

The Associated Press to-day reports from Kansas City: "Representatives of the cooperative wheat growers of Soviet Russia pledged themselves to the aim of international cooperation in the production and marketing of wheat at the World Wheat Pool Conference at Kansas City yesterday. Saul G. Bron of Moscow, head of the Russian delegation, delivered to the conference the message that it was not the intention of the Russian cooperatives to injure prices. 'Russia will sell at the world price and take her chances with the others,' he said. 'It will work out.' Mr. Bron estimated that Russia would be exporting 100,000,000 bushels of wheat in the next two years. Asked if this might not adversely affect the export of American wheat and possibly drive down prices, he replied: 'Perhaps so, but remember that domestic consumption is increasing, both in Russia and other countries.'...."

## THE PRESIDENT AND FLOOD RELIEF

The press to-day reports: "President Coolidge disclosed yesterday that the Government is seriously considering not only rehabilitation plans together with financial assistance for the flood sufferers but also a program for future control of the floods, which the next Congress can consider....."





## Section 2

Canadians at Wheat Pool the May 5 meetings Premier James Garfield Gardiner, of Saskatchewan; Conference Premier J.E.Brownless, of Alberta, and officials of the Canadian wheat pool spoke, taking their cue from a keynote struck by Colin H. Burnell, head of the Manitoba wheat pool and chairman of the conference. The tenor of most of the addresses was that rise of the pools meant the dawn of a new era in agriculture. "Cooperation in agriculture," said Chairman Burnell, "is the world's next biggest social development. Before long it will amount to a revolution in business methods, but will be a peaceful one."....Premier Gardiner, of Saskatchewan, said the wheat pools brought salvation to the wheat growers of Canada's prairie provinces. "Measured by cost of shipment and percentage of crop exported," said Premier Gardiner, "Saskatchewan is farther removed from its market than any other of the great producing areas of the world. Saskatchewan has produced as much as 271,600,000 bushels of wheat in a single year, with a population of 800,000 and an acreage of 12,700,000. This is an average of twenty-one bushels per acre and 340 bushels per head of population. Of that amount, 241,500,000 bushels was exported from the province, the greater part of it going to Liverpool. The total exportable surplus of the United States during the same year was 156,500,000 bushels. With our 800,000 people we produce more than half of all the wheat grown in the Dominion of Canada and every bushel of it is hard spring wheat." The effect of the Canadian pool on the wheat prices was treated by A.J.McPhail, president of the Canadian Wheat Pool. He declared the Canadian crop in 1923 was 474,000,000 bushels, for which the farmers received about \$316,000,000. The crop of 1924 amounted to only 262,000,000 bushels, but for this crop, which was marketed during the first year of the pool, the farmers received \$320,000,000.

Chamber of  
Commerce  
on Farm  
Program

The Associated Press May 6 reports: "After a brief flurry over farm relief, which terminated with the organization supporting its resolutions committee recommendation for delay in advocating a national agricultural policy, the United States Chamber of Commerce May 5 brought its annual convention to a close....Lewis E.Pierson, New York banker, was elected President....The resolution committee's farm report was opposed by C.W.Ewings of Decatur, Ill., who counseled against delay to permit the chamber's agricultural commission to submit its findings and urged instead that the delegates commit themselves to a farm protective policy as strong as that affecting labor and industry. He declared it was time for organized business to give strong assistance to the agriculturists. What he termed the duty of business to help stabilize agriculture was stressed by Dwight B. Heard of Phoenix, Ariz., publisher, who spoke for the farm group of the chamber. He said the farms were supporting 28,000,000 persons, and that the country had not yet recovered from the agricultural inflation that followed the World War. He counseled against restricted production as a remedy for present conditions, and urged industry to assist any sound plan for stability though industrial profits might temporarily be curtailed....The committee report, adopted with only a few dissenting votes, recommended postponement of definite action on the question until the chamber's commission on agriculture submits its report, probably within sixty days...."

The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's development. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material. The report is well written and is a valuable contribution to the study of the country's development. It is a must-read for anyone interested in the country's future.

The second part of the report deals with the economic situation of the country. It is a very detailed and comprehensive study of the country's economy. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material. The report is well written and is a valuable contribution to the study of the country's economy. It is a must-read for anyone interested in the country's economic future.

The third part of the report deals with the social situation of the country. It is a very detailed and comprehensive study of the country's social structure. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material. The report is well written and is a valuable contribution to the study of the country's social structure. It is a must-read for anyone interested in the country's social future.

The fourth part of the report deals with the political situation of the country. It is a very detailed and comprehensive study of the country's political system. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material. The report is well written and is a valuable contribution to the study of the country's political system. It is a must-read for anyone interested in the country's political future.

The fifth part of the report deals with the cultural situation of the country. It is a very detailed and comprehensive study of the country's cultural heritage. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material. The report is well written and is a valuable contribution to the study of the country's cultural heritage. It is a must-read for anyone interested in the country's cultural future.

The sixth part of the report deals with the environmental situation of the country. It is a very detailed and comprehensive study of the country's natural resources. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material. The report is well written and is a valuable contribution to the study of the country's natural resources. It is a must-read for anyone interested in the country's environmental future.

The seventh part of the report deals with the international situation of the country. It is a very detailed and comprehensive study of the country's relations with other countries. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material. The report is well written and is a valuable contribution to the study of the country's international relations. It is a must-read for anyone interested in the country's international future.

The eighth part of the report deals with the future of the country. It is a very detailed and comprehensive study of the country's prospects for the future. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material. The report is well written and is a valuable contribution to the study of the country's future. It is a must-read for anyone interested in the country's future.

**Cotton Market**

An editorial in The Wall Street Journal for May 6 says:

"Never bull the tail end of a short crop, and never bear the tail end of a large one. This is one of the maxims of the cotton market which every one knows and few remember. It is based on experience that before a season's close the shadow of the new crop becomes the dominant feature. That shadow is already looming over the market and is likely to dominate to an unusual degree. Whether that crop is to be large or small is one of the uncertainties furnishing so many thrills to the cotton market. Not only yield per acre but acreage itself seems at this time to be a matter of weather. The conditions of weather range all the way from drought in part of the East to excessive rains in the West and floods in the Central Belt. It may not be a question of how much a farmer wants to plant, but how much he can. The central belt, in the lower Mississippi Valley, of course, occupies the most prominent position in the market estimates. That flooded area produces about 1,500,000 bales, much of it being long staple or premium cotton....What is to be the effect upon the cotton crop? No one knows, but here is a suggestion from a statement by W.H.Hubbard, of Hubbard Bros. & Co.: 'The land affected is known to be the richest and most productive in the belt. The exact amount of damage done can not be ascertained, but the flooding of land, the loss of seed and stock will all result in a substantial reduction in acreage and one of the latest crops on record in so far as the valley is concerned. It is well to recall that labor on the farm was already difficult to obtain, owing to low prices. Now we shall find the railroads, industrial plants, highway and levee constructions, all competing for labor in reconstruction work. This will further handicap the farmer, who has much repair work of his own to do after the water subsides, before he can pitch his crop.' No one who has not gone through a destructive flood can appreciate the seriousness of the handicaps mentioned by Mr. Hubbard. They spell a considerable reduction in the crop of that section. Taken in connection with the heavy rains in Oklahoma and eastern Texas, cold weather that delays germination, and drought in some smaller areas, it will be seen that there is a shadow over the market, cast by the new crop. That shadow may disappear, but it is certain that for some weeks it must increasingly be the dominant feature of the market."

**Cotton, Wheat  
and Corn  
Prices**

"In Which Direction are Cotton, Wheat and Corn Prices Headed?" is the title of an article by Frank R. Walters in The Magazine of Wall Street for May 7. Mr. Walters opens as follows: "The downward and almost uninterrupted trend of commodity prices since late in 1925 has received much of its impetus from the decline in values of agricultural products. The vigor with which grain raising has been pushed in all parts of the world has seriously altered the aspects of our markets; and superabundant supplies have produced the inevitable result. During 1926 the debacle in cotton prices was added to the depressing force of declining grain values. The return from the tobacco crop was less than in 1925 and fruit values proved a disappointment, and in many cases a loss. The net result of course has been an adverse reaction on the income of nearly one-third of our population. While some sections have felt the onus of low prices more keenly than others, a net drop of 1.1 billion dollars in total crop values between 1925 and 1926 naturally curtailed the purchasing power of huge areas. The entire business structure of the country has felt its reflection,



The first part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the general principles of the theory of the structure of the atom. It is shown that the structure of the atom is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics, which are based on the principle of the conservation of energy and the principle of the conservation of momentum. The second part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the experimental results obtained in the study of the structure of the atom. It is shown that the experimental results are in good agreement with the theoretical predictions of quantum mechanics. The third part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the applications of the theory of the structure of the atom. It is shown that the theory of the structure of the atom has many important applications in the fields of physics, chemistry, and biology.

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and probably will continue to experience it for several months to come. The importance of these leading staples as influencing the trend of business has never received greater consideration than at present. Hence, the necessity for a thorough statement of their present position and outlook....."

**Farm Industry in Iowa**      The Oregon Farmer for April 21 says: "Iowa is an agricultural State. The total income of Iowa farms last year is put at \$718,200,-000. The largest industry in Iowa, besides farming, is meat packing, requiring over 3,000,000 Iowa animals last year. According to Edward A. Kimball, manager of the Iowa Manufacturers' Association, over \$222,750,000 worth of farm products were used last year as raw materials by the manufacturers of the State. In addition to this industrial workers of Iowa spent \$40,000,000 for food products. Farming in Iowa may have its ups and downs, but agriculture as an industry is no longer an experiment in Iowa. It is a huge established fact....."

**Flood Conditions**      In an editorial on the Mississippi Valley disaster, Manufacturers Record for May 5 says: "The disaster is an appalling one. It is the direct outcome of the unpardonable failure of the Federal Government to make such a condition impossible. For many years engineers and others have urged the Government to carry out a broad scheme of river improvement which would have turned this tremendous liability into a national asset of enormous value. But the Federal Government has failed to do so. The Nation itself is, therefore, responsible for this disaster, for the waters which started in the upper reaches of the Mississippi, the Missouri and the Ohio have been pouring their floods down through the Mississippi Valley from Illinois to the Gulf....."

**Manufacturing Gain**      The Associated Press of May 5 reports: "Strides made by the United States as an industrial Nation were strikingly illustrated May 4 in data prepared for the Commerce Department by Prof. E. E. Day of the University of Michigan and Woodlief Thomas of the Federal Reserve Board. The data covers the advance since 1899. The quantity of manufactured goods produced by the country in 1925 was found to be 163.4 per cent greater than that of 1899; the number of wage earners employed was increased by 88.2 per cent and horsepower of electrical, steam or other energy increased 229.6 per cent. There were only two classes of industries which were not producing more in 1925 than in 1899--liquor manufacture and ship building. No legal liquor of any kind was found to have been manufactured in 1925, while in the ship-building field, if the 1899 output is represented by the figure 9, the 1925 output dropped to but 7. The most notable increase in a single industry was reported in that devoted to automobile production, which had an index figure in 1899 of 5 and in 1925 had soared to 238."

**New Zealand and Price Control**      An editorial in Farm and Dairy (Peterboro, Ont.) for April 28 says: "The New Zealand Dairy Produce Control Board, in March, definitely abandoned its policy of attempting to maintain a minimum price for butter and cheese on the British market, and commenced to unload 90,000 boxes of butter and 45,000 crates of cheese a week, from its stocks in storage. The price of butter and cheese immediately declined, and prices are expected to continue low for another



month or so, until the accumulated stocks are off the market. The trade in Great Britain, as well as some local cheese buyers in Canada, are attempting to show that their change in policy proves that cooperative marketing, as carried out by the Control Board, has proved a gigantic failure. Members of the Control Board deny this, and assert that their hands were forced by two representatives of the New Zealand Government and one representative of the trade, who were on the board, and who, for political and selfish reasons, demanded a change in policy. So conflicting are the statements emanating both in Great Britain and New Zealand, it is not easy to get at the real facts. The trade in Great Britain claims that the Control Board, in an attempt to maintain prices, accumulated enormous quantities of butter and cheese in the storage on which it has advanced producers in New Zealand more money than it will be able to realize from the sale of the product. The Control Board, it is said, faces enormous losses, and may not be able to recover from the effect of the disastrous mistakes it has made. Chairman W. Grounds, of the New Zealand board, denies all this, and quotes figures to show that there was less butter and cheese in storage on March 1 this year, than there was a year ago at this time....One thing is certain, and that is that the board has been forced to reverse its policy of attempting to maintain minimum prices. This has told seriously against its prestige, and may have far-reaching results. In the meantime the trade in Great Britain are jubilant over the situation, while tens of thousands of producers in New Zealand, who have loyally supported the board, are correspondingly disappointed."

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### Section 3

#### MARKET QUOTATIONS

**Farm Products** May 6: Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes \$7-\$7.50 per barrel in leading markets; \$6 f.o.b. Hastings. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$3-\$3.65 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; bulk stock \$2.70-\$2.80 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Dealers asking \$2.70-\$2.90 for Wisconsin sacked Round Whites on the Chicago carlot market. Texas yellow Bermuda onions \$2.75-\$3.25 per crate in consuming centers; mostly \$2.30-\$2.40 f.o.b. Laredo. Cabbage stronger. South Carolina pointed type \$5-\$5.50 per barrel crate in eastern markets. Mississippi stock mostly \$5-\$6.50 in distributing centers. New York Baldwin apples \$3-\$4 per barrel in city markets; mostly \$3.25 f.o.b. Rochester. Michigan Ben Davis \$3-\$3.50 in Chicago.

Closing prices on 92 score butter: New York  $44\frac{3}{4}\phi$ ; Chicago  $43\frac{1}{4}\phi$ ; Philadelphia  $45\frac{1}{2}\phi$ ; Boston  $45\phi$ .

Closing prices at Wisconsin primary cheese markets May 5: Flats  $22\frac{1}{2}\phi$ ; Single Daisies  $22\phi$ ; Longhorns  $21\frac{3}{4}\phi$ ; Square Prints  $22\frac{1}{2}\phi$ .

Chicago livestock quotations on top price of hogs \$10.50.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 15 points during the week, closing at 15.28¢ per lb. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 18 points, closing at 15.70¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 15 points, closing at 15.67¢.

Grain prices quoted: No.1 dark northern Minneapolis \$1.40-\$1.49. No.2 red winter Chicago \$1.42. No.2 hard winter Chicago \$1.47. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

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# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the United States Department of Agriculture for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Responsibility, approval or disapproval, for views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect accurately the news of importance.

Vol. XXV, No. 33

Section 1

May 9, 1927.

## AT THE WHEAT CONFERENCE

A Kansas City dispatch to the press to-day, reporting the international wheat pool conference, which ended on Saturday, says: "...Secretary Jardine came from Washington to tell the members of the American wheat pool, composed of nine State groups,

that the strength of the Government's agricultural organization and Government money would be thrown behind the cooperative movement. The cooperators are considering the situation. In offering \$25,000,000 as an amount the Government stands ready to lend for acquirement of elevators, terminals and other physical facilities, and in offering to put the farm extension and State agricultural organizations of the Government behind the cooperative movement, Secretary Jardine stamped it as the administration's new farm relief policy. The Government is ready to help the farmer to help himself. The pool system in this country is comparatively insignificant so far, and its progress during the four years of its existence has been regarded as discouraging in many quarters. Nowhere have the pools shown signs of developing the size and power of the Canadian pool. It is declared that Government support, along with the proved merits of producers' control of marketing, virtually will make the pool movement a success in the United States--and do it immediately. So the proposition which the administration offers is regarded by many as tempting. The interstate pool leaders threshed over the offer in a private session....The meeting on Saturday adjourned without executive action. It was decided to take the administration offer back to the governing boards of the nine pools and let later action determine its fate.

"John Manley of Oklahoma, chairman of the national pool group, said the Government's offer had great possibilities. 'With the farm extension courses, the State Board and the county agents behind cooperative marketing, it is the same as put over,' he declared. 'The money will be needed, too, to provide storage facilities. The money will be absolutely necessary. It is a wonderful opportunity for the farmer to step in and help himself, with an initial boost by the Government.'...."

## THE PRESIDENT AND FLOOD RELIEF

The press of May 7 reports: "President Coolidge...believes that all engineering plans will have to be revised and that the program entered on in 1922 to spend \$10,000,000 for levees will have to be broadened and Congress and the States must work out

flood control levees, or reservoirs. In his opinion committees of Congress, which will be called upon to pass upon flood control bills, should begin hearings without delay and perhaps inspect the flood area to be ready to act promptly on the program. This is advisable, he thinks, because any adequate plans will be costly and will take years to complete. Subcommittees of the Senate commerce committee and the House flood control committee will assemble at St. Louis on May 29 for a tour of inspection of the flooded regions. In the meantime, it was said at the White House, the Red Cross would provide seeds and food for the flood sufferers, and this was the first thing to be done. Plans for the financial rehabilitation of the South, already under way so far as many of the States in the flood area are concerned, will be extended to include Mississippi next week...."



## Section 2

Farming  
Systems

An editorial in The Breeder's Gazette for April 21 says: "A Kansas subscriber, in an interesting and thoughtful letter, condemns diversified farming as being 'at variance with the modern trend, in all lines, toward standardization and efficient specialization.' He asserts, moreover, that on the basis of his own experience he would have made more money in recent years by devoting his entire farm to wheat production than to mixed or diversified farming, with stock-raising as a major enterprise....We do not recommend any system of farming as the best for all areas. Specialized farming, under conditions that obtain in many regions is more profitable than any other system. Wheat farming as a one-crop system in Western Kansas and in some other zones, for example, is satisfactory to and maintains those who are engaged in it. Otherwise they would quit it. The same generalization is applicable to cotton farming in some of our Southern States. Grain farming in the Corn Belt is, roughly, a specialty, but not in the sense in which certified milk production, 'baby' chick hatching or milk goat breeding is a specialty. All kinds of farming systems inevitably grow up in a vast country like the United States. Where a given system is well adapted to climatic, soil and market conditions, and is practiced by highly skilled men and their families, it would be absurd for any one to advocate its supersession by a theoretically 'better' one....A man who specializes in farming may achieve a degree of one-sided expertness which he could not achieve in relation to a diversified system combining a series of integrated specialties....Diversified farming is the system in which they can best express themselves. Wholly apart from the economic considerations which recommend this system to thousands of men in all leading farming regions, there is, as we have here indicated, a personal, temperamental adaptation to and demand for it, as well as to and for other and quite different systems. The human equation is inseparable from the economics of agriculture or any other vocation. Standardization is more apparent than real amongst people. The trend toward specialized occupations does not dominate the strongest characters or the best minds. On its business side, diversified farming, under conditions favorable to it, commends itself to those men who have a clear conception of three main principles in this basic calling. First, it spreads risks. A poor crop makes harder the hard lot of the one-crop farmer; so also does a severe price slump for his large crop. Second, it maintains soil fertility. Crop rotations and the keeping of animals ensure those sound farm practices which restore and maintain or at any rate do not exhaust agricultural soils, of which each generation is a trustee for posterity. Third, it employs the minimum number of both man and animal labor units throughout the year. Men and some animals are non-productive or idle much of the time on many a farm. Diversified farming as a well-developed system, permits of the use of the minimum number of labor units, man and animal, the year round. Consequently, it gives the maximum return per unit...."

## Farm Relief

An editorial in The Commercial and Financial Chronicle for April 30 says: "Our article on 'The Challenge to the Farmer,' of March 12, in which we called attention to the great advance made by Denmark in her entire agricultural system as the result of her Folk High Schools, has awakened interest in different directions. It has brought to us among other things a copy of the 'Journal' of the Agricultural Discussion Society of the Orkney Islands, which gives an





account of similar advanced methods in that little-considered region. The Danish system is well understood there, and there is a detailed account of the application of thoroughly modern methods in every department of farm life, from Business Methods and Agricultural Education to Stock Feeding and Fur Production, with much suggestive comment....All this turns upon supplying adequate education for those immediately concerned, and is what Great Britain is to-day attempting on a large scale. After three years study a Government commission headed by the Master of Balliol at Oxford has reported action in Denmark's line of adult education. Leading statesmen like Viscount Haldane, Premier Stanley Baldwin, J.R.Clynes and Lord Grey have joined the movement. The village community is made the unit of the new system. In each an institute under local control is made the center of educational, social and recreational activity....Another response comes to us from the far Northwest. Our correspondent, writing from Alberta, says: 'We are situated in the part of the Great Plains Region which is semi-arid. A large portion of our population have gone out ruined financially or broken-hearted. A great deal of the unrest is due to the fact that the post-war deflation hit the farmer in two directions, the price went down, and bad years reduced yield; and parents could not afford to send their children away to the fine agricultural college which the Government had established. It has been closed for some time and there is no adequate community support for high schools for the rural areas.'....Another testimony from Calgary called attention to the difference between the condition of the farmer in 'marginal' lands in the United States and the farmer on similar land in Canada. With us there are too many farmers on lands that are not agricultural, too many that are overcapitalized far beyond their producing value, and too many, according to the account of our departmental officials, not adequately organized. In Canada this is not altogether the case. There are some farms that might well be abandoned, but Canada does not suffer from overcapitalization, as there has been no increase in land prices since 1912; and Canada is fully if not overorganized; but she is far behind us in systematized rural land credit....In both countries the strong movement of population, especially of the young from country to city, is the pressing problem. The proportion of decrease in agricultural population in Canada is astonishing. In 1891 69 per cent of the population was engaged in agriculture; in 1921 only 50 per cent, and that for an overwhelmingly agricultural country....Meanwhile, the director of the Agricultural Service Bureau of Lawras, Brazil, recently here, told of a new plan, the 'Agricultural Mission,' which has enabled the farmers in Brazil to modernize their work, increase the quantity of their crops and get into close touch with the outside world. By its service, which includes teaching, research and demonstration, it is doing what on a limited scale our Agricultural Department has been doing of late in the South. This method is valuable as far as it goes, but is far less thoroughgoing than that which we have described and which aims directly at creating a new intellectual and social atmosphere for the Nation's agricultural life."

Flood Control      An editorial in The Wall Street Journal for May 7 says: "A resolution introduced in the convention of the American Bankers



Association at Hot Springs, Ark., demanding that the Government shall 'assume its full responsibility for the quick solution' of the flood problem and 'then go ahead and solve it,' does more honor to the introducer's heart than his head. The administration at Washington is not responsible for the floods in the Mississippi Valley. Even the War Department is only in charge of navigable rivers, and has never been asked to prevent them coming down in flood in the spring of the year. In this matter, it is well that we shall never for a moment deceive ourselves as to where the responsibility belongs. Congress is entirely responsible....It has never once considered the proposition as a whole. It would take exactly the same attitude if it were in session to-day. It would support the levee policy, to save its own face, and the moment conservation of the water at or near the source was mentioned it would start an argument about Government ownership of water power....There is nothing beyond palliative measures that the administration at Washington can do. There is the usual extravagant talk of rehabilitation, as distinguished from relief. No rehabilitation was needed in the serious flood of 1922 that private benevolence did not handle without notable difficulty. As the waters subside the people will find their way back or, in many cases, will never go back at all. This is particularly true of the small Negro cultivator, living on the narrow edge of destitution in his accustomed wasteful and improvident way. He will drift into the towns, finding employment there, after a hand-to-mouth fashion....For the present, however, the American Bankers Association, and other organizations, should avoid asking impossibilities from the administration at Washington, which has more than enough legislative anxiety and responsibility on its hands now....."

**Flood Results** In an editorial entitled "After the Flood--What?" The Memphis Appeal for April 30 says:"...Many, perhaps the large majority, of those engaged in agricultural pursuits in the sections under water have lost their all. Even after the farm lands are in tillable shape they will have nothing on which to make a crop and nothing with which to make it. They will have nothing to live on until another harvest, even if a 1927 harvest is made possible. They have no food for themselves and no feed for their stock. Many of them have no stock to feed, for the waters took a heavy toll in livestock of all kinds. Mules, cows, hogs and sheep were drowned....The planting season is at hand, and yet it will be weeks before the water-soaked soil in great areas can be prepared for the seed. Everything required in the making of crops should be at hand and ready for use the day the ground is in fit condition to be plowed...."

**Midwest Conditions** "Generally satisfactory business conditions throughout the country were reported at the May 4 session of the fifteenth annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. While the Midwest is facing a crisis, and New England is in the midst of one, the South and far West have solved their problems and are on the threshold of a new era, speakers for the four sections said. Thousands of farmers in the Midwest to-day are struggling to save their farms and homes from foreclosure, Silas H. Strawn, chairman of the board of Montgomery, Ward & Co., Chicago, declared. 'The farmers are not enjoying the almost unprecedented prosperity that prevails in the industrial centers of the country,' he said. 'The trouble which began in 1920 still persists in the Central and Western States and in the cotton-growing country of the South....'"







### Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

**Farm Products** May 7: Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes 25¢ to \$1 higher than a week ago at \$7 to \$7.50 per barrel in leading markets; \$5.50 to \$5.75 f.o.b. Hastings. Maine sacked Green Mountains 10¢ to 50¢ higher at \$3 to \$3.65 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; bulk stock \$2.60 to \$2.70 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Texas yellow Bermuda onions firm at \$2.50 to \$3.25 per standard crate in consuming centers; \$2.25 to \$2.30 f.o.b. Laredo. Strawberries irregular. North Carolina Klondikes and Missionary 15¢ to 30¢ quart basis in eastern cities; mostly \$4.50 to \$4.75 per 32-quart crate to growers in Chadbourn section. Apple markets strong. New York Baldwins ranged \$2.50 to \$4 per barrel in city markets; mostly around \$3.25 f.o.b. Rochester.

Top price on hogs at Chicago to-day is \$10.40 or 60¢ less compared with a week ago. Fed steers were strong to 25¢ higher, better grade yearlings including light yearling heifers showing the most advance. Fat cows and all grades of butcher heifers advanced 25¢ to 40¢. Stockers and feeders were firm at the season's highest price level. Vealers were steady to 50¢ higher. Fat woolled and clipped lambs closed weak to 25¢ lower, while spring lambs were strong to 25¢ higher. Sheep advanced around 25¢.

Butter markets continued very sensitive throughout the week ending May 7. Supplies showed material increase and sharp price declines occurred until late in week when a firmer tone again appeared. Closing prices on 92 score: New York 44<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>¢; Chicago 42<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>¢; Philadelphia 45<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>¢; Boston 45¢. Cheese markets developed a firmer tone and prices on the cheese boards at Plymouth, Wis., on May 6 advanced <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>¢. Wholesale prices at Wisconsin primary markets May 6: Twins 21<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>¢; Single Daisies 22¢; Longhorns 22¢; Square Prints 22<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 66 points during the week, closing at 15.27¢ per lb. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 69 points, closing at 15.68¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 62 points, closing at 15.63¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

Industrials and Railroads	Average closing price	May 7,	May 6,	May 7, 1926
	20 Industrials	167.94	167.85	140.10
	20 R.R.stocks	135.55	133.08	106.48
(Wall St. Jour., May 9.)				



# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XXV, No. 34

Section 1

May 10, 1927.

## STANDARDIZATION CONFERENCE AT WASHINGTON

The press to-day reports: "Progress in standardization of agricultural products was reported by Lloyd S. Tenny, Chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Department of Agriculture, at the opening session of the Second Pan-American Standardization Conference at the Pan-American Building yesterday. The conference will continue through Wednesday. This progress has superseded many years of indifference, Mr. Tenny said, and has resulted in widespread benefits to trade by cutting down the cost of production at the source. In some cases, he pointed out, legislation has been resorted to for the purpose of simplifying the marketing of cotton and grain. Further economies can be effected by carrying the method to other products, he declared. Dean Dexter S. Kimball of the College of Engineering, Cornell University, presided at the opening session. E.A. Canalizo, president of the New York Cocoa Exchange, was elected permanent president of the conference, and Wallace Thompson, editor of Ingenieria Internacional, was chosen secretary. Jose J. Bravo of Peru reported on preliminary steps for an inter-American standardization program taken at the first Pan-American conference on uniformity of specifications at Lima, Peru, in 1925. The present conference, he said, makes permanent the program initiated at that meeting. The growth of standardization has been slow, even in industry, Dean Kimball said in his address. He praised the efforts of Secretary of Commerce Hoover along the lines of uniformity, whose simplification movement he said has been productive of great results in this country. Although the importance of standardization is now reorganized, the work of establishing definite working standards has made little progress, Mr. Canalizo said. The task of the conference, he explained, is to establish definite propositions to work on in several industries. Walter S. Drake, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, who spoke for Secretary Hoover, said that obstacles to trade can be eliminated by agreements among countries to stick to standards laid down by common agreement....."

## FLOOD CONDITIONS

An Associated Press dispatch to-day from New Orleans says: "The fifty-mile levee front along the Mississippi between Baton Rouge and Bayou Des Glaisses was being battered by choppy waves last night as a twenty-five-mile wind lashed the flood waters into sudden fury, momentarily shifting the point of immediate concern from the Bayou Des Glaisses section to the embankments along the main stream. A prediction of continued wind and stormy weather to accompany the crest of the flood down the valley added to threat of the waters as they continued to mass about the mouth of Old River before descending into the lower valley, either through a breach in Bayou Des Glaisses levees or down the main stream. Ramparts along Bayou Des Glaisses and the south bank of the Red River were not affected by the sweeping winds as they drove the water away from the levees along that front. Scores of men worked in that neighborhood, however, topping the embankments in the face of the steady rise toward the predicted record-breaking crest...."





## Section 2

- Argentine Corn Crop** A Buenos Aires dispatch May 8 says: "Argentina's corn crop is estimated at 7,500,000 metric tons (about 295,-250,000 bushels), according to the first forecast by the Ministry of Agriculture. The quality of the grain is good. The estimate is a rise of 400,000 metric tons over the second forecast of 1926."
- Burley Grower Payments** A Lexington, Ky., dispatch to the press of May 9 reports that checks to complete payment for the 1926 tobacco crop which were mailed to its members May 7 by the Burley Tobacco Growers' Cooperative Association, carried several million dollars into the Burley counties of Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, West Virginia, Tennessee, Missouri, Virginia and North Carolina. The exact amount was not made public. Each check was accompanied by a statement from James C. Stone, president and general manager, which showed in detail every item relating to the handling and sale of the 1926 crop, the amount deducted from each grade, what the deductions were for, the gross sale price, the amount advanced on delivery and the amount sent in final settlement as represented by the check.
- Canadian Wool Independence** A bulletin recently issued by the Canadian Pacific Railway expresses gratification with the trend toward greater sheep population in Canada, alike by reason of the great range herds and the smaller flocks on the mixed farms. The recorded increase in the production of wool in Canada is regarded as a strong promise of continued annual increments, according to the railroad. But a survey of other pertinent statistics, the bulletin points out, reveals what a long way Canada has to travel before she can achieve anything like an independence in the wool industry, or before Canadian wool producers will even be accounting for a volume equal to that domestically consumed by Canadian mills. "The total production of wool in Canada in 1926 from 3,037,374 sheep and lambs is placed at 17,180,270 pounds," says the bulletin, "as compared with 15,553,045 pounds in 1925, an increase of 1,627,225 pounds for the year. This is the largest annual production of wool back to 1922, when the total was 18,523,392, and it was also exceeded by previous years back to 1917. The value of the 1926 clip is provisionally estimated at \$3,780,000, as compared with \$3,961,000 in 1925, the average price of the wool being 22 cents in 1926, as compared with 25 cents in 1925. With the exception of this year the 1925 value is the highest back to 1922. Peak clip values were reached in 1918 and 1919, when at an average of 60 cents per pound the total of \$12,000,000 was realized...."
- Danish Communist Colony** An Associated Press dispatch May 4 from Copenhagen says: "Danish Communists are preparing to establish a colony and put their theories into practice. Nearly \$100,000 has been collected and a large property in Eastern Jutland, between Aarhus and Silkeborg, will be bought and administered under the principles of communism. It is reported that part of the purchase money is of Soviet origin."
- Farm Machinery Values** An editorial in Farm Implement News (Chicago) for April 21 says: "...In 1910 the value of machines on farms was placed at \$1,265,765,-000. The next count was made in 1920 and the result was \$3,594,773,000, showing an increase of 184 per cent. During that ten-year period we had the big war with its effect on prices and we had





several years of very large business in farm machines due to the necessity for increased production on the farm. Five years later another census was taken and the value of equipment on farms, according to figures recently released by the census bureau, was \$2,691,703,000. Here is shown a reduction of 25 per cent from the 1920 figure. If the farm machine sales had held up to normal during the five-year period of 1920-1924, the value of machines on farms at the beginning of 1925 would not have been materially less than it was five years before. It might have been more....."

**Food and Health** An editorial in *The World's Work* for May says: "A subject uppermost in the public mind to-day is that of diet and, therefore, the article by Mr. Parsons in this issue is bound to be of great interest and perhaps of some use. The earning power of both individual and group is dependent upon health, and we are recognizing more and more that the capstone of both health and efficiency is correct eating, and by correct eating we mean diet suited to the individual needs. We see widespread indications that the American people are modifying, if not radically changing their diet. The Department of Agriculture reports that the shipments of lettuce to-day are six times the volume of ten years ago, undoubtedly owing to the increased demand for green vegetables in the national diet. In one year the number of carloads of thirty-eight different kinds of fruits and vegetables increased by 10,000, and the traffic has grown so large that railroads scramble for the opportunity to haul the refrigerator trains of these perishables. As another minor indication of the trend toward the vegetable, the New York Restaurant Owners' Association in a vote on favorite meals found that the vegetable dinner ranked second, being surpassed in popularity only by corned beef and cabbage--and cabbage itself is pronounced by the experts to be one of the most valuable vegetables because it is rich in vitamin C. The trend toward the vegetable has had its effect upon the per capita consumption of meat, which was fourteen pounds less in 1925 than in 1907. One immediate cause of the increased consumption of vegetables, fruits, and milk--for the per capita consumption of milk has also been on the upward trend--is the vitamin discoveries. The 'newer nutrition' has minimized the importance of protein at the same time that it has emphasized that of milk and salads....Underneath these obvious causes, however, a powerful economic undercurrent may be discerned. As population increases, animal food becomes expensive. Subsistence for a steer requires more acreage than subsistence for man, and when man begins to look with a covetous eye upon land, he is inclined to withdraw the fields allotted to the animals. Cultivation becomes more and more intensive. Dairy stock tends to replace beef cattle; and ultimately land devoted to raising vegetables and fruits proves most profitable. That at least has been the history of the older countries; to a lesser extent it has already been the history of our own East and West. Large areas, formerly devoted to range, are now fenced. The Middle West has been swinging into dairying to a considerable degree; and in the more thickly settled regions horticulture is proving supreme. Thus, there is a definite relationship between man's pocketbook and his palate."





**Freight Rates for Horses** An editorial in The Field Illustrated for May says: "Efforts are being made to have the half-rate, granted by railroads serving Kentucky, to shippers of pedigreed cattle, apply also to pedigreed horses, which would mean that owners of Thoroughbred, Standardbred, Hackney, Percheron, Clydesdale and other recognized breeds could ship horses from New England to Kentucky or between any points in the East at half-rate, if they were shipped in less than carload lots and suitable evidence of their pure breeding was submitted at the time of shipment. This rate now applies on purebred horses shipped for breeding purposes in all territory east of Salt Lake City with the exception of the Southern Freight Association territory which includes Kentucky and a part of Virginia on the north. Frank W. Harding, the energetic and efficient general manager of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, was chairman of the committee that obtained the concessions already granted, which includes Maryland and the northern part of Virginia, and great credit is due him for the accomplishment of this progressive step. Wayne B. Dinsmore, secretary of the Horse Association of America, who is usually found back of, and frequently the central figure in, movements for the betterment of the horse industry, is working with breeders everywhere to make the half rate effective throughout the country: Concessions that encourage constructive breeding of various types of equines ought to be approved without delay...."

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Section 3**Department of  
Agriculture**

An editorial in The Florida Times-Union for May 4 says: "Florida citrus fruit growers have realized, in several years past, that there is urgent and imperative call for better marketing, by which is meant more businesslike marketing of their products if their great industry is to survive and be maintained on a paying basis. They see the quantity of fruit being produced increasing annually through increased grove acreage coming into production, with comparatively little done, that is thoroughly practical, to market the increasing crops of oranges and grapefruit. That growers are alarmed because of the situation in which they find themselves goes without saying. That some of them, at least, are seriously concerned and are searching for some practical way by which to relieve the situation and at the same time save their very important industry is very evident.... This Florida citrus fruit situation, that has puzzled the best brains of Florida's most enterprising fruit growers, has reached Washington, has interested the Department of Agriculture, whose official and very capable head, Hon. William M. Jardine, recently called Florida's Commissioner of Agriculture to the National Capital for a conference, out of which has come an invitation to Florida citrus fruit growers to send a representative committee for a further conference with Mr. Jardine, who offers his services and that of the Government Department over which he presides in behalf of developing some practical plan by which relief may come to the Florida citrus fruit industry. Commissioner of Agriculture Mayo, on his return from Washington, went before the Fruitman's Club, in Orlando, and presented Secretary Jardine's invitation. Feeling that the club should get direct from Secretary Jardine the plan he has to propose, Commissioner Mayo did not disclose what the United States Department of Agriculture Secretary has to propose by way of assisting Florida citrus fruit growers

1. The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the United States. It is argued that a knowledge of the past is essential for a full understanding of the present and for the development of a sound policy for the future. The author points out that the history of the United States is a complex and varied one, and that it is necessary to study it from many different angles in order to gain a complete picture of it.

2. The second part of the paper discusses the role of the government in the development of the United States. It is argued that the government has played a crucial role in the development of the country, and that it is necessary for the government to continue to play this role in the future. The author points out that the government has been responsible for the establishment of the Constitution, the development of the federal system, and the creation of the various departments and agencies of the government.

3. The third part of the paper discusses the role of the individual in the development of the United States. It is argued that the individual has played a crucial role in the development of the country, and that it is necessary for the individual to continue to play this role in the future. The author points out that the individual has been responsible for the establishment of the various states, the development of the various industries, and the creation of the various social and economic institutions of the country.

4. The fourth part of the paper discusses the role of the future in the development of the United States. It is argued that the future is a crucial part of the development of the country, and that it is necessary for the individual to continue to play this role in the future. The author points out that the future is a time of great opportunity, and that it is necessary for the individual to seize this opportunity and to make the most of it.

5. The fifth part of the paper discusses the role of the past in the development of the United States. It is argued that the past is a crucial part of the development of the country, and that it is necessary for the individual to continue to play this role in the future. The author points out that the past is a time of great opportunity, and that it is necessary for the individual to seize this opportunity and to make the most of it.

6. The sixth part of the paper discusses the role of the present in the development of the United States. It is argued that the present is a crucial part of the development of the country, and that it is necessary for the individual to continue to play this role in the future. The author points out that the present is a time of great opportunity, and that it is necessary for the individual to seize this opportunity and to make the most of it.

7. The seventh part of the paper discusses the role of the future in the development of the United States. It is argued that the future is a crucial part of the development of the country, and that it is necessary for the individual to continue to play this role in the future. The author points out that the future is a time of great opportunity, and that it is necessary for the individual to seize this opportunity and to make the most of it.

8. The eighth part of the paper discusses the role of the past in the development of the United States. It is argued that the past is a crucial part of the development of the country, and that it is necessary for the individual to continue to play this role in the future. The author points out that the past is a time of great opportunity, and that it is necessary for the individual to seize this opportunity and to make the most of it.

9. The ninth part of the paper discusses the role of the present in the development of the United States. It is argued that the present is a crucial part of the development of the country, and that it is necessary for the individual to continue to play this role in the future. The author points out that the present is a time of great opportunity, and that it is necessary for the individual to seize this opportunity and to make the most of it.

10. The tenth part of the paper discusses the role of the future in the development of the United States. It is argued that the future is a crucial part of the development of the country, and that it is necessary for the individual to continue to play this role in the future. The author points out that the future is a time of great opportunity, and that it is necessary for the individual to seize this opportunity and to make the most of it.

to a solution of their very serious problem. However, Commissioner Mayo gave the Fruitman's Club such assurance of Secretary Jardine's practical interest in the matter that the club at once designated certain members to act as a committee to go to Washington, as soon as can be arranged, to hear from the United States Secretary of Agriculture what he has to propose. It is just possible that out of this conference, and others that may be held, great good will come. Let it be so hoped, at least...."

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Section 4  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products      May 9: Top price of hogs at Chicago to-day is \$10.30 or 60¢ less compared with a week ago. Beef steers and heifers were mostly steady to 15¢ lower, while cows advanced 10¢ to 35¢. Heavy calves were steady, vealers advanced 25¢, stockers and feeders sharing the advance.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes 75¢ to \$1.25 lower closing at \$6.50 to \$6.75 per barrel in eastern markets and \$5.25 to \$5.50 f.o.b. Hastings. Best Arkansas and Tennessee Klondike strawberries \$1 to \$1.50 lower at \$2 to \$3 per 24-quart crate in midwestern markets; \$1.75 to \$2 f.o.b. Judsonia, Arkansas. Texas yellow Bermuda onions 25¢ to 40¢ lower at \$2.50 to \$3 per standard crate in consuming centers; mostly \$2.25 f.o.b. Laredo. New York Baldwin apples firm selling mostly \$3.50 to \$4 per barrel in leading markets; few sales \$3.25 f.o.b. Rochester.

Closing prices on 92 score butter: New York 44¢; Chicago 42¢; Philadelphia 45¢; Boston 44½¢.

Grain prices quoted May 9: No.1 dark northern Minneapolis \$1.44 to \$1.53. No.2 red winter Chicago \$1.44. No.2 hard winter Chicago \$1.47; Kansas City \$1.36 to \$1.45. No.3 yellow corn Chicago 79¢; Minneapolis 86¢; Kansas City 85¢. No.3 white oats Chicago 50¢; Minneapolis 48¢; Kansas City 50¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 21 points, closing at 15.06¢ per lb. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 24 points, closing at 15.44¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 25 points, closing at 15.38¢. (Prepared by Btu. of Agr. Econ.)

Industrials and Railroads	Average closing price	May 9,	May 7,	May 8, 1926
	20 Industrials	168.15	167.94	140.23
	20 R.R.stocks	133.55	134.08	106.27
(Wall St. Jour., May 10.)				







# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the United States Department of Agriculture for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Responsibility, approval or disapproval, for views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect accurately the news of importance.

Vol. XXV, No. 35

Section 1

May 11, 1927.

**CHICAGO BOARD TO TRY MEMBERS** A Chicago dispatch to-day reports: "Three members of the Board of Trade, John Kellogg, George E. Thompson and Killian V.R. Nicol, all officials or former officials of the Armour Grain Company, were ordered yesterday to face trial before the Board on May 20, on charges of dishonest and dishonorable conduct and bad faith....At the same time it was made known that Kellogg's new venture, the Kellogg-Stratton Company, which he organized after the Armour Grain Company had been suspended from all privileges of the board, will not be permitted trading privileges until after the trial...."

A New York dispatch says: "A sharp increase in trading in grain futures on the New York Produce Exchange, and a jump in the price of seats on this exchange, has resulted this week from the threatened legislative restrictions on the operations of the Chicago Board of Trade. The increase in trading is due to a diversion of business from Chicago, according to a statement issued yesterday by W.C. Rossman, secretary of the New York Produce Exchange."

**RADIO WAVE ALLOCATION NEARLY READY** The press to-day reports: "Within 10 days an entirely new and different scheme for allocation of radio broadcasting stations in the United States will be laid before the radio listening public and broadcasters of the Nation. From the present network of something more than 700 broadcasters, scattered through the broadcasting spectrum within comparatively narrow limits, not more than 350 stations are expected to emerge with exclusive wave lengths. Some of these must be consolidated and merged to meet the plan of the Federal Radio Commission that no more in the future shall there be confusion in the wave lengths of the air....."

**FLOOD SITUATION** A New Orleans dispatch to the press to-day says: "The Bayou des Glaisses levee line is still holding, but the margin of safety is as slender as a silken thread. Only a miracle can save the situation, which involves the inundation of hundreds of thousands of acres of fertile sugar and cotton lands and the homes of more than 100,000 people. The crest of the Red River is now hours instead of days away, while the Mississippi and the Atchafalaya are backwatering with titanic force against the Bayou des Glaisses embankments, the only remaining barrier against the three crests, the Red, the Arkansas and the Mississippi, now converging on southern Louisiana. Reports from the Bayou des Glaisses battleground to former Governor John M. Parker, the flood relief director for Louisiana, indicate the desperate situation in the Avoyelles sector, where more than 5,000 men are struggling to hold back the flood torrents assaulting the levees behind which so many thousands of people await the decision which means home and property, and perhaps life itself, to a multitude of them...."

A Natchez, Miss., dispatch to-day says: "The protection levee back of Vidalia, La., opposite Natchez, broke yesterday afternoon and backwater is rapidly approaching the town. The break occurred when sand bags filling a bridge of the Missouri Pacific embankment were blown out....."



## Section 2

**Cotton and the Floods**      An editorial in The Baltimore Sun for May 10 says: "Increased use and rising demand have been gradually lifting the price of cotton....No permanent significance can be attached to the effect of such a disaster as the flood, which threatens materially to reduce cotton production. But there is significance in the increased absorption of cotton through new uses found for it and in the research being conducted further to exploit its possible utility. These developments are directly traceable to the low price caused by over-production in the past two years. When complaint is made that planters lose money when cotton goes below 20 cents, reference is to the high-cost planter. Cost to the producer operating on the rich soil of Texas and Oklahoma, with improved machinery and manual labor reduced to a minimum, is a different thing from cost to the tenant farmer with his mule and ten acres. There are thousands of the latter. They constitute the real cotton problem. There are no ascertained limits to ultimate world consumption of cotton at a price. Not so long ago there was fear that the South's supremacy in the commodity was being menaced by the high price of it. Demonstration that modern methods, scientific cultivation and more brains and business judgment can raise cotton at a cost which a few years ago seemed to spell ruin has eliminated this menace. But in the process the uneconomic producer is being driven out of the field. It is a trying ordeal, but an unescapable one if the South is to continue to dominate world cotton markets...."

**Flooded Area Rehabilitation**      An editorial in The Wall Street Journal for May 10 says: "It is to be assumed that the relatively well-to-do States of Illinois, Tennessee and Kentucky will be able to finance the rehabilitation of their flooded areas. The problem, however, may become an impossible one to face without assistance from outside so far as Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas are concerned. The cost of such rehabilitation can easily be exaggerated, exactly as it was not perceived in the case of the Florida hurricane that the damage was largely superficial. Original estimates there were five times the reality....It is comforting to think that as the waters subside the damage may prove to be more readily remediable than might seem possible to people who see a photograph of a boundless waste of waters, and do not realize that the land is still underneath and will emerge in due course...."

**Irish Linen Prices**      An Associated Press dispatch May 8 from Belfast says: "Superflax seed, which, it is said, may make linen as cheap as cotton goods, is nearing perfection in experiments conducted by the Ulster Linen Research Association, cooperating with the British and Ulster Governments. The new seed now produces tow double the length of ordinary flax. The tow also is without the troublesome sticky substances which necessitate the present expensive hand process in preparing the raw material for market. It can easily be worked by machinery, it is said, thus eliminating the great numbers of hand workers now engaged. Two thousand acres in Ulster and a tract in Somerset, England, will be planted to the new seed this year and preparations are under way to introduce it in the Dakotas and some of the Western American States, to see how it will flourish there...."







**Jewish Farmer Prizes**      The New York Times of May 9 reports that the Jewish Agricultural Society has announced an offer of prizes for Jewish farmers in this country. Ten classes of prizes, each class aggregating \$50 in awards, are offered. The classes include crop diversification, work against poultry diseases, dairying and general farming, fruit farming, boys' work on the home farm, girls' work on the home farm, women's work on the home farm, sanitary conditions, community welfare and an essay contest on subjects related to farming.

**Labor and Milk**      "Labor Gets the Milk Habit" is the title of an article by E.R. McIntyre in Management for May. The author says in part: "Manufacturing and milk production are the two greatest industries in Wisconsin. The smoke stack and the silo are the twin towers of prosperity in this State. In the factory region of eastern Wisconsin are found the greatest fluid milk producing farms of the State, and there is more net profit in selling fluid milk for the farmer than in turning milk into butter and cheese. The Wisconsin Manufacturers' Association has fostered a successful campaign to install milk service for employees during working hours, and more than one hundred factories are also inserting 'milk for health' messages in the pay envelopes at least once a month. Individually, this new idea in management gives health and strength to the workers and staves off fatigue, thus promoting better morale and sounder working conditions. Collectively, the factories in this alliance are patronizing a branch of the industry which consumes a large share of their varied commodities in the nearby home markets. Being thus economically sound and diplomatically advisable, the shrewd manager willingly adopted the milk service idea. And now he finds it promotes regularity in duties and decreases idleness, sickness and inefficiency among thousands of his employees. Started as a manifestation of the slogan, 'Farm and factory must prosper together,' the milk service campaign has had more than a year's test, with results altogether encouraging and illuminating to even the most skeptical managers. Two of the largest factories in Wisconsin, the Allis-Chalmers and the Seaman Body Corporation, are absolutely 'sold' on the idea and would not return to the milkless era of factory management...."

**Latin-American Relations**      An editorial in The Wall Street Journal for May 9 says: "Latin America may soon become a two-billion dollar market for goods from the United States. This statement is made by the export manager of the Pacific Mills, speaking before the Pan American Commercial Conference. If his prediction comes true, those countries will be as important to us as all of Europe. Our exports to Europe in the calendar year 1926 amounted to \$2,310,000,000, while those to Latin America were \$872,000,000. But the trade with Latin America has increased at a marvelous rate. Mr. Coolidge, when speaking before the same body, brought out the fact that in the past ten years our export and import trade with Latin America had almost trebled. The speaker quoted may well look for a continuation of increasing trade. What is of signal importance is the fact that Latin America will take mostly manufactured goods. As we export foodstuffs, raw materials and manufactured goods, we need both Europe and all America for our varied markets. We can not afford to overlook one for the other. Our selfish interests lie in the development and welfare of both. With increased transportation facilities in the Latin American countries and the development of their resources, there is good reason to expect that they can in the future greatly increase their purchases of manufactured goods...."



**Mississippi River Problem** An editorial in The New York Times of May 8 says: "It is to be hoped that the Mississippi River Commission, directed by President Coolidge to report by Oct. 1 on flood prevention, will give the Nation more than the expected vindication of the levee system and more than the familiar suggestions for the completion and strengthening of that system. The protection of the lower valley by means of spillways must be considered anew in the light of the experience gained by blasting a crevasse at Caernarvon to save New Orleans. If the course of the river is not materially changed for the worse by this enforced experiment, if the old bed is not clogged with silt to the degree freely predicted in the past, spillways may justify themselves. Perhaps it may be impossible by Oct. 1 to indorse or condemn such artificial outlets because sufficient evidence has not accumulated at Caernarvon, in which case we must wait for the verdict of the Spillways Board, created by act of Congress last year for the express purpose of deciding whether or not one or more spillways should be built between Old River, 200 miles north of New Orleans, and the Gulf--the only stretch of the river to which this method of flood control is applicable. Fully \$200,000,000 has been spent since the eighteenth century on levees and bank revetments--a system of protection which engineers almost unanimously regard as the only one worthy of serious thought and yet one which has failed time and time again....This brings us face to face with economic questions which must be fearlessly answered. The rate of levee construction is now dependent on the ability of the Mississippi Valley to raise one dollar for every two dollars appropriated by Congress. Practically all the levee districts have strained their financial resources to the breaking point...have even imposed taxes based on an anticipated population growth. How can these communities pay their share of the cost of the higher, more massive, and therefore more expensive levees that will surely be recommended? If the Federal Government is to assume the additional burden, it is well to bear in mind that much money has been spent, often under political pressure, in protecting lands at a cost out of all proportion to the financial return in crops....The commission must reckon with the growth of conviction of well-informed engineers that it would be wiser to permit the Mississippi in its periods of flood to roam untrammelled over lands not worth protecting. The river is a series of basins into which excess water naturally flows. Converted into forest land, from three to five million acres in these basins would net a far higher return in timber than is now possible in crops and would serve at the same time as a relief area. This is not a plea for reforestation as a means of flood control, but an argument for enabling some land subject to flood to pay for itself. Louisiana recognizes the advantages of such a policy by relieving timberland from the payment of taxes."

**Rabbit-Raising in Canada** Recent years have shown a marked increase of interest in the commercial raising of rabbits in Canada, according to a survey just made by the Canadian Pacific Railway. A bulletin issued by this railway points out that rabbit raising, while not a new pursuit to the Dominion, gained its greatest impetus since the war through the rising prices for fur and meat, and through the perfection of new breeds. Authorities accordingly believe that the industry can be profitably expanded in Canada, the fundamental argument being that





rabbit peltry is in steady and growing demand, and that Canada, as in the case of other fur-bearers, can, by reason of her climate, produce a stronger animal with a superior class of fur.

Scandinavian      A Stockholm, Sweden, dispatch May 8 says: "An agreement to  
Wood Pulp      curtail this year's output of wood pulp by 200,000 long tons, or  
more than one-third, has been signed by representatives of the  
Swedish and Norwegian wood pulp industries. The reduction was ordered  
on account of the unsatisfactory condition of the present market.  
The output previously had been estimated at 253,000 tons from the  
Swedish mills and 316,000 from Norway."

### Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products      May 10: Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes \$6 to \$6.75 per  
barrel in most city markets, top of \$7.50 in Boston and Chicago.  
Maine sacked Green Mountains \$3 to \$3.35 per 100 pounds in eastern  
cities; bulk stock mostly \$2.60 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Arkansas  
Klondike strawberries mostly \$2.75 to \$3.75 per 24-quart crate in  
leading markets; Aromas generally \$4 to \$5. Virginia Pointed type  
cabbage \$4 to \$5 per barrel crate in eastern cities. Texas Yellow  
Bermuda onions \$2.75 to \$3.25 per standard crate in consuming cen-  
ters.

Top price on hogs at Chicago to-day is \$10.30. Beef steers  
choice \$12.50 to \$13.90; heifers, good and choice \$9 to \$11; cows,  
good and choice \$7.25 to \$9.50; low cutter and cutter \$4.75 to  
\$6.25; vealers, medium to choice \$10 to \$13.40; heavy calves medium  
to choice \$7.50 to \$9.50; stocker and feeders common to choice  
\$7.25 to \$10; fat lambs medium to choice, \$13.65 to \$16.25; yearling  
wethers, medium to choice \$11.75 to \$14.75; fat ewes, common to  
choice \$5.75 to \$8.50.

Grain prices quoted May 10: No.1 dark northern Minneapolis  
\$1.42 to \$1.52. No.2 red winter Chicago \$1.42. No.2 hard winter  
Chicago \$1.44; Kansas City \$1.36 to \$1.46. No.3 yellow corn  
Chicago 80¢; Minneapolis 83¢; Kansas City 86¢; No.3 white oats  
Chicago 50¢; Minneapolis 48¢; Kansas City 49¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated  
markets advanced 6 points, closing at 15.12¢ per lb. May future  
contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 3 points, closing  
at 15.47¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange were up 7 points,  
closing at 15.45¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

#### Industrials and

##### Railroads

Average closing price	May 10,	May 9,	May 10, 1926
20 Industrials	168.25	168.15	138.87
20 R.R. stocks	133.76	133.55	106.00

(Wall St. Jour., May 11.)



# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XXV, No. 36

Section 1

May 12, 1927.

## FLOOD CONDITIONS

A New Orleans dispatch to-day reports: "Mississippi flood waters reassembling from the northeastern Louisiana lowlands to advance upon the south central portion of the State last night, still had failed to find a penetrable spot in the levee along the Bayou des Glaisses sector....Naval aviators who flew over the levee reported at Baton Rouge late yesterday that the fight to save the levee had practically been lost as the water had reached the topping boards behind which workmen were placing sandbags. The aviators reported they saw no other danger spots along the upper part of the Atchafalaya River, Old River, or the west bank of the Mississippi from the Old River to Baton Rouge....."

The press to-day reports further that at Baton Rouge yesterday Secretary Hoover, in conference with Governor Simpson and former Governor John M. Parker, Director of Flood Relief for Louisiana, was informed that not fewer than 25,000 farms in northeastern Louisiana are under water and that out of the more than 1,500,000 acres involved between 800,000 and 1,000,000 was land in cultivation. The rest of the inundated territory is mainly woodlands, one stretch of more than 80,000 being a game preserve that until the coming of the deluge was one of the finest game centers on the continent. The flood disaster figures submitted to Mr. Hoover include all of the parishes of Tensas, Madison and Concordia, the combined acreage of which is 1,273,600. In addition, it was declared that two-thirds of East Carroll, two-thirds of Ouachita and a vast area in Avoyelles was buried beneath the flood waters. There are from 5,000 to 10,000 acres in Eastern Rapides, 40,000 acres in Natchitoches, 84,000 acres in Franklin and more than 25,000 acres of cultivated lands in East Carroll included in the great inland lake, and practically all of this is in addition to thousands of acres of timber lands in the path of the flood torrents.

The report says: "Following his conference with Governor Simpson and Mr. Parker, Secretary Hoover approved plans for the rehabilitation of the Louisiana farmers who have been rendered destitute as a result of the flood disaster. The plan calls for a rehabilitation committee in each parish. It is the program of Mr. Hoover to put every man back on his farm immediately the flood waters recede. The Red Cross will supply the farmers with seeds and the banks will handle the financial feature of the program...."

## METRIC SYSTEM URGED AT CON- FERENCE

The press to-day states that adoption of the metric system of weights and measures as a means to facilitate their trade with Latin-America was urged on United States exporters and importers in a resolution adopted at the closing session of the second Pan-American conference on standardization yesterday in the Pan-American Union building at Washington. Every country in Latin America used the metric system, it was pointed out by advocates of the system, who declared the United States was one of the few countries still using the English measurement system.





## Section 2

American  
Institute  
of Coop-  
eration

The Wisconsin Farmer for April 28 says: "The American Institute of Cooperation, which will be held at Northwestern University, Chicago, beginning June 20, is an event of such importance that Wisconsin cooperatives should avail themselves of its nearness and send large delegations there. The dates of the conference are June 20 to July 16. The first week will take up problems of marketing grain, cotton and tobacco. The second week will discuss cooperative problems in selling livestock and wool. The third week will be of great interest to Wisconsin, for it will discuss problems of milk and dairy cooperative organizations. The chairman for this week will be R.W. Balderston, of the Interstate Milk Producers at Philadelphia. The fourth week will handle problems of marketing perishable fruits, vegetables and poultry....."

Business  
Conditions

Divided business conditions are seen by the American Bankers Association Journal, which says in its monthly business review: "The month of May finds the major factors in the business situation divided as to favorable and unfavorable, with some elements not yet sufficiently developed to admit classification. The steel industry reached in March the largest output for any month in history, representing a 20 per cent gain over the curtailed operations in January, but during April plant schedules were again reduced and outlook is for lighter business through the summer. The building industry also has the distinction of establishing in March a new high record for all time. The upward turn came after two months of relatively low contract volume. Increase in demand for automobiles was announced by dealers and manufacturers last month. Orders justify the belief that the buying season is about to climb to a high point. There is distinct uneasiness regarding the plans of William Durant and what his announced drive will develop into. This, with the plans of Ford still unannounced, has unquestionably proved a business drawback in the automobile industry..... Commercial mortality in the first quarter of 1927 showed a considerable increase, with a total of 6,643 failures. The number is 9.2 per cent above that for the first quarter of 1926, and has been exceeded only in the first quarters of 1922 and 1915, which were years of depression. In considering present figures some allowance should be made for the larger numbers now in business. The record of indebtedness for the quarter shows a rise of almost 44 per cent over the same quarter of 1926. The floods and tornadoes in the Middle West are unsettling factors, and the effect on the business situation can not yet be measured accurately. In many instances it will be too late when the waters have receded to make a crop. Here is a problem of grave national importance. The cotton loss will go into millions of dollars, as the flood zones include the very finest cotton in the Southern States. The agricultural loss may go as high as \$1,000,000,-000. The lumber industry will suffer a loss running into the millions. Again there is the mercantile loss in cities and towns from St. Louis to New Orleans. The damage to buildings and the loss of buying power and the money damage, in the opinion of some of the best posted men in the Mississippi Valley, will exceed \$1,000,000,-000."

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for the transparency and accountability of the organization. The text also mentions the need for regular audits to ensure that the records are up-to-date and correct.

2. The second part of the document outlines the procedures for handling financial matters. It details the steps involved in budgeting, spending, and reporting. The text stresses the importance of adhering to established financial policies and procedures to avoid any mismanagement of funds.

3. The third part of the document focuses on the role of the management team in overseeing the organization's operations. It highlights the need for clear communication and collaboration between all levels of the organization to achieve the common goals and objectives.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining a strong relationship with the stakeholders. It emphasizes that the organization's success is largely dependent on the support and cooperation of its various stakeholders, including customers, suppliers, and the community. The text also mentions the need for regular communication and engagement with these stakeholders to ensure their needs and expectations are met.

5. The fifth part of the document outlines the organization's commitment to social responsibility and sustainability. It details the various initiatives and programs in place to promote environmental protection, social justice, and economic development. The text stresses the importance of integrating these values into the organization's core business operations.

6. The sixth part of the document discusses the organization's plans for future growth and expansion. It outlines the various strategies and initiatives being implemented to increase the organization's market share and reach. The text also mentions the need for continuous innovation and improvement to stay competitive in the ever-changing market.

7. The seventh part of the document focuses on the organization's human resources management. It details the various policies and procedures in place to attract, retain, and develop the organization's talent. The text stresses the importance of providing a supportive and motivating work environment for all employees.

8. The eighth part of the document discusses the organization's risk management strategy. It outlines the various risks faced by the organization and the measures being taken to mitigate these risks. The text also mentions the need for regular risk assessments and updates to the risk management strategy.

9. The ninth part of the document discusses the organization's compliance with various laws and regulations. It outlines the various measures being taken to ensure that the organization is fully compliant with all applicable laws and regulations. The text also mentions the need for regular audits and updates to the compliance program.

10. The tenth part of the document discusses the organization's overall performance and achievements. It provides a summary of the organization's key accomplishments over the past year and outlines the goals for the upcoming year. The text also mentions the need for continued effort and dedication to achieve the organization's long-term vision and mission.

## Butter

## Marketing

An editorial in Butter, Cheese & Egg Journal for April 27 says: "We can not understand why so many creamery managers fail to build up regular outlets for the product of their creameries. When we say 'regular outlets' we mean definite markets for their butter. Putting the butter in tubs and throwing it on the open market is not supplying a regular outlet. It may be a regular way of getting rid of the butter but the identity of the butter is lost entirely. The advantage that many creameries enjoy over their competitors lies in the fact that their butter is put on the market under a trademark brand and buyers have learned to appreciate that brand for what it is worth. Good butter of uniform quality, put out under such a brand, soon builds up regular outlets and a creamery enjoying such outlets has a distinct advantage over its competitor that does not enjoy such a market."

## City Planning

Increased values as well as beauty were put forward as the objective of city planning and zoning by John Ihlder, manager of the civic development department of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States in an address at Washington yesterday before the National Conference on City Planning. "So far," said Mr. Ihlder, "city planning and zoning have resulted almost universally in increased values, not only for the community as a whole, but also for the properties immediately affected. City planning has brought increased facilities at a reduced expense compared with what similar facilities would have cost under the old haphazard method. Zoning, too, has increased real values though it has curbed the imagination of the speculators....But there is another phase of city planning," said Mr. Ihlder, "which is just beginning to appear and which will cause us some concern. Largely because of the increase of automobile traffic we must provide thoroughfares which will carry not only continuous streams of vehicles, but many heavy vehicles....The only solution offered is a redesign of such highways. They should be so broad that they can provide for at least three roads; one in the center for through traffic, one on either side, separated from the center road by a strip of grass and trees, which will serve the abutting property; and then, in residence districts, the houses must be set back behind generous front yards. This will be costly, but the alternative of unused or blighted properties paying a minimum of taxes, will be more costly."

## Dairy Industry

An editorial in Butter, Cheese & Egg Journal for April 27 says: "....The economic system governing the dairy business is just as clearly defined as in any other business; it is just as dependent upon the general trend of business as the average industry. The present order of conditions is natural; it is the result of growth--growth in this industry and in proven methods and growth of the general economic system....As market conditions permit from time to time, there can be occasional reductions here and there, but the dairy industry can never return to the shape it had in its youth without wrecking the structure. Folks who buy dairy products should be made to see it that way--to see what this structure means to the safeguarding of their health. When they understand it, they should be the last to ask for the return of the old order of things--from milk sold at five cents a quart and butter at 25 cents a pound."







**Fertilizer** The American Fertilizer for April 30 says: "As the season in the South the South draws to a close reports indicate that the fertilizer tonnage throughout the Cotton States has been larger than any one anticipated a few months ago. Several causes have contributed to this result. The price of mixed fertilizers is abnormally low--in fact, it is down to pre-war figures. More fertilizer has been used on early vegetables. The current price of cotton is regarded more philosophically by the growers, who have decided to 'carry on' about as usual. The fertilizer business will break no records in the South this year, but it might have been worse."

**Flax Production** The Oregon Farmer for April 28 says: "Oregon has no fear of a surplus in flax seed. The outlook for flax seed production in Oregon is bright, according to Seymour Jones, State marketing agent. The United States produced about 16,000,000 bushels of flax seed in 1926, and consumed approximately 40,000,000 bushels. This made it necessary to import 24,000,000 bushels. While about 1,000 acres of flax for seed were planted in Oregon last year, the Portland Linseed Oil works alone requires the product of about 50,000 acres."

**Master Farmers** An editorial in The Ohio Farmer for May 7 says: "Ohio is going to confer her highest agricultural honor upon another group of rural citizens--the degree of Master Farmer. We say Ohio because every agency in the State interested in agriculture has helped to honor those Master Farmers which were chosen last year. When the medals, emblematical of the Master Farmer honor, were conferred upon the 20 Master Farmers chosen in 1926 men from all walks of life gathered to pay tribute to the toil and devotion that those 20 men had put into the development of their farms, homes and communities--yes, even the State itself.....This year much the same plan will be followed in picking the 1927 class of Master Farmers as was used last year. A score card changed only in a few minor particulars will be the yardstick by which nominees for the honors will be measured. A similar judging committee will weigh the facts about each man and select those upon whom the degree is to be conferred. And the medals will be awarded in much the same manner...."

**Oregon Prunes** The Oregon Farmer for April 28 says: "Imports of dried fruits in Germany at Bremen, Germany, during 1926 decreased about 28 per cent as compared with the previous year, 3,492 short tons being imported in 1926 and 4,877 in 1925. Imports from the United States were approximately the same for both years, amounting to 2,315 short tons in 1926 and 2,493 tons in 1925. The turnover in prunes was poor and prices showed a downward tendency until the middle of October, due partly to shipment of Oregon prunes, which were on the Bremen market this year for the first time."

**Veteran Loans** Loans amounting to more than \$40,000,000 have been made by over 7,000 banks on the security of the adjusted service certificates issued to the veterans of the World War and General Frank T. Hines, Director of the Veterans' Bureau, estimates that the total during the year will reach \$60,000,000, it is stated in an article by Reuben A. Lewis, jr., in the current issue of the American Bankers Association Journal. He says: "The bureau has the impression that banks can handle this business at a profit but banks think this



debatable. One national bank made careful estimates of the costs of handling the average loan and concluded that it could clear one-quarter of 1 per cent on the original loan. As expenses of renewing the loan will be considerably less, this business should show a fair profit in future years. What is now an undesirably small loan will, within a few years, constitute desirable business, especially as the repayment of principal and interest are guaranteed by the United States Government. The average policy has a cash value of \$1,000 when it matures in 1947. This year only \$88 can be loaned on the certificate, but the loan value increases year by year until their maturity will require Uncle Sam to lay his hands on more than two billion dollars to pay them off."

### Section 3

#### MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products May 11: Florida Spaulding Rose <sup>potatoes</sup> ranged 50¢ to \$1.50 lower at \$6 to \$6.75 per barrel in leading city markets; top of \$7.50 in Boston and Chicago. Maine Wacked Green Mountains \$3 to \$3.35 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; bulk stock \$2.75 to \$2.85 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Strawberries irregular. Arkansas Klondikes \$2.75 to \$3.75 per 24-quart crate in midwestern markets; dealers asking mostly around \$3 f.o.b. Judsonia. Tennessee and Arkansas Aromas mostly \$4 to \$5. Texas yellow Bermuda onions 25¢ to 35¢ lower at \$2.50 to \$3 per standard crate in consuming centers; \$2 to \$2.15 f.o.b. Laredo. Cabbage firm in midwestern markets; unsettled in the East. Mississippi pointed type \$5.50 to \$6.50 per barrel crate. Virginia stock \$2.50 to \$2.75 per 1½ bushel hamper.

Top price on hogs at Chicago is \$10.25 or 50¢ less compared with a week ago. Prices on beef steers were steady to 25¢ lower, most grades showing a decline. Heifers advanced 25¢, while cows were steady to 25¢ higher. Vealers and heavy calves advanced moderately, stockers and feeders remaining steady. Fat lambs declined, yearlings were steady to 25¢ higher and fat ewes steady to 15¢ lower.

Closing prices on 92 score butter; New York 42¾¢; Chicago 41¢; Philadelphia 43½¢; Boston 43¢.

Grain prices quoted May 11: No.1 dark northern Minneapolis \$1.41 to \$1.51. No.2 red winter Chicago \$1.42. No.2 hard winter Chicago \$1.44; Kansas City \$1.35 to \$1.45. No.3 yellow corn Chicago 83¢; Minneapolis 86¢; Kansas City 87¢. No.3 white oats Chicago 50¢; Minneapolis 48¢; Kansas City 48¢.

Average price of middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 18 points, closing at 14.93¢ per lb. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 17 points, closing at 15.30¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 25 points, closing at 15.20¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

#### Industrials and

##### Railroads

Average closing price	May 11,	May 10,	May 11, 1926
20 Industrials	167.58	168.25	130.05
20 R.R. stocks	133.38	133.76	106.29

(Wall St. Jour., May 12.)







# DAILY DIGEST

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Prepared in the United States Department of Agriculture for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Responsibility, approval or disapproval, for views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect accurately the news of importance.

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Vol. XXV, No. 37

Section 1

May 13, 1927.

## FLOOD CONDITIONS

A New Orleans dispatch to-day reports that from the Bayou des Glaisses flood comes word that the waters which for three weeks have been steadily pounding against these embankments, the main protection of one of the richest sections of Louisiana, last night were flush with the levee tops and in places pouring over them. Authorities said that the break probably would not affect a large area and that most of the inhabitants and livestock already had been removed.

## FARM BOARD RE-ORGANIZED

The press to-day reports that reorganization of the Federal Farm Loan Board was completed yesterday with the appointment of Eugene Meyer, recently made a member of the board, as Farm Loan Commissioner. Mr. Meyer was former managing director of the War Finance Corporation.

## ARGENTINA BARS CORN IMPORTS

An Associated Press dispatch May 13 from Buenos Aires says: "The Ministry of Agriculture issued a decree yesterday prohibiting importation into the country of any variety of corn. This step was taken, the Ministry announced, because of the prevalence of the pest known as the corn borer in some sections of the United States."

## RADIO ASSIGNMENTS

The Radio Commission announced yesterday that on or about June 1, its new plan of reallocation of wavelengths will be put into effect in a manner that is expected to lead to a more orderly arrangement of air conditions. All stations will be held to strict compliance with the rules requiring adherence to assigned power and channels and broadcasters will work under sixty-day licenses. How long the short term licenses system will be maintained depends altogether upon the success attained with the plan of reallocation. Short term licenses are to be issued to 683 stations, many of which will be required to function by pairs and in some cases in triplicate on the same channels. On April 1, when the commission took office, 732 stations were in operation. Practically all of the broadcasters who retired did so voluntarily. (Press, May 13.)

## FARM SCHOOL FUND

The New York Times of May 12 reports that fifteen men, comprising the insurance committee of the National Farm School Expansion Project, have pledged \$100,000 to maintain the National Farm School at Doylestown, Pa., it was announced at New York May 11. J. L. Elliott Hall, Leslie York, Julian S. Myrick, Sheppard Homans, John C. McNamara, jr., Joseph D. Bookstaver, Clarence Axman, C. B. Knight, Vincent Cullen, Charles Selig, T. Louis Hansen, William Solomon, Joseph S. Blume, Adolph Hollander and Louis Corf were the fifteen to pledge the \$100,000.



## Section 2

**Cattle Supply** An editorial in Ohio Stockman and Farmer for May 14 says: "Prices paid for stockers and feeders at market points this spring indicate not merely a shortage of cattle but a well-defined belief in the same. But T. George Lee of Armour & Co. declares that comparisons with the marketing of 1926 are misleading, and that the first quarter of this year shows an increase in the number marketed of 1.12 per cent over the five-year average for the corresponding period. Mr. Lee admits a shortage in the receipts at eleven principal markets but declares that the receipts at the forty-one minor markets have more than made it up. He calls attention to the increasing production of pork and believes that the beef and cattle markets will be under severe pressure by its competition. We don't pretend to prophesy, but probably those who have paid high figures for cattle this spring will find that they cost enough by the time they go to market.. That there is a shortage of ripe heavy steers is generally admitted, but probably there will be enough of other kinds."

**Chicago Board of Trade** "Threatened by State legislation which would put the grain futures market of the Chicago Board of Trade at a disadvantage with other markets, the directors of the board last Saturday decided to prohibit trading for the present in contracts maturing after September 30, 1927. This means that no trading in December or later futures will take place if the Kessinger bill, which has passed the State Senate and comes before the House this week, is passed. In that case the great Chicago grain futures market would probably move into an adjoining State as the alternative to ceasing business....." (Commerce and Finance, May 11.)

An editorial in The Wall Street Journal for May 12 says: "Clearly, the Illinois Legislature is bent upon regulating the Chicago Board of Trade and a bill for that purpose has already passed the Senate. This is a serious matter to the farmers and business men of the State. To Chicago itself, the danger financially is greater than that of New Orleans from the flood. What would the Chicago Board of Trade do if this bill became a law? Would it dissolve and go out of business, or would it remove to a city in some other State, like Buffalo? In either case the effect upon Chicago would be an appalling loss. The grain business is one of Chicago's great assets. Probably the legislators of Illinois do not know what this means, or they would not risk driving the business away. But the bankers of Chicago do not have to be told its importance. There are other cities that would be glad to see this business, like a ripe plum, drop into their hats. Perhaps in the legislative mind grain would be handled and financed in Chicago without the Board of Trade. If legislators think so they have much to learn of grain marketing. The man with such an idea is no better qualified to regulate a market than a blacksmith is to adjust a watch. He might be a good blacksmith, but that would not qualify him to tinker with a machine he did not understand. What the average man, including those who go to the legislature, does not know is that credit in the grain markets is based upon future trading. The hedge insurance makes grain a first-class collateral for bank loans. Without it grain must be taken from the list of prime collateral. Only because it is now a good collateral can grain be moved so freely. Because of







it the producer of grain has a cash market every business day of the year. The dealer who buys from him can borrow freely from the banks without waiting until he has a sale of the grain. Cut him off from this ability to borrow and he must shoulder the risks himself, limiting his purchases to the amount of money he can raise. If he assumes the risk himself he must make the farmer pay the cost of that risk just as surely as a man insuring a building pays the insurance company for assuming the risk. He must do this by paying the farmer a smaller price for his grain, so that when he does meet with a loss he will not be wiped out. No way can be devised by which hedge trading can exist without a free futures market. Confining it to the actual buyers and sellers of grain will not do. There is never a time when the number of hedge buyers and sellers is dependably equal. The speculators are like the insurance companies who assume the risks. When a market is free to buy and sell futures the actual dealers in grain can always pass the risk on to those who are willing to assume it...."

International Economic Conference      The press May 11 reports from Geneva: "The World Economic Conference May 10 went through the process of charting itself.... International cartels or trusts will be the main study of the industrial commission. There are now seventeen such organizations in full bloom in Europe, with three others in process of immediate formation. Of these, eight are called cartels outright, three are known as ententes, while the others are listed as federations, syndicates, unions, associations and 'accords.' In ten of the total, France and Germany are the chief figurants, England appears in nine and the United States in two--the pneumatic tire accord with France, England and Germany, and the incandescent lamp syndicate with Germany, France, England, Italy, Scandinavia, Austria, Holland and Canada. Three trusts are listed as in process of formation: A chemical products alliance between France and Germany, a zinc cartel of England, Germany and France and one on slag between France and Germany.... Summarizing the first week of the International Economic Conference, Henry M. Robinson, head of the American delegation, declared in a statement May 9 that the divers interests represented--manufacturers, merchants, producers and consumers--are in substantial agreement as to what should be done to improve the world's economic condition...."

A dispatch from Geneva May 12 reports: "A movement toward international cooperation between farmers' organizations and consumers' organizations in the matter of agricultural products is taking form at the International Economic Conference. The idea was warmly supported May 11 by delegates of many countries, including Russia and Japan. The Japanese said that Japanese cooperative associations would gladly enter into direct negotiations with consumers' organizations in the United States and Canada....."

Irish Agriculture Report      The Farmers' Gazette (Dublin) for April 30 says: "The twenty-fourth General Report of the Department of Agriculture, now known as the Ministry of Lands and Agriculture, has been recently published, and, although it has been obliged by force of circumstances to cover the three year period 1923-1926, it is at once a complete review of the conditions under which the farming industry battled along during none too favoring times, and a record of the steady



progress made in the various lines of development relied upon for the gradual uplift of Irish agriculture.....In the introductory part of the report, the section which deals with finance shows that the net expenditure of the department in the financial year 1925-1926 amounted to 370,547 pounds, surely a moderate sum in view of the benefits derived, and moderate also in comparison with the cost of other services that can show little lasting benefit from their upkeep. The body of the report, which is conveniently divided into sections dealing with agricultural education, agricultural production, laws relating to agriculture, forestry, intelligence and general services, details the separate provision made for providing training at the colleges, and agricultural schools under the control of the department, as well as affording help through the technical branches devoted to such specialized subjects as seed testing, plant diseases, veterinary hygienic research, costings of farm management, animal nutrition etc...."

Land Bank  
Bonds

An editorial in Pennsylvania Farmer for May 7 says: "That the bonds of the Federal Land Banks are considered a good investment is shown by the fact that the last issue of bonds for \$100,000,000 sold quickly at a premium of one and one-fourth points. This is especially significant when it is known that the rate of interest is only four and one-fourth per cent. The ten years that have elapsed since the establishment of this form of banking has shown the value of the banks to the farming industry. It has also shown to investors that moderate, long-time loans on agricultural land are safe investments. During these ten years, \$1,332,000,000 have been loaned to 380,000 farmers. The low rate of interest at which the bonds are being sold will be of interest to borrowing farmers, because the law limits the interest on loans to the rate borne by the bonds, plus one per cent."

Mississippi  
Reclama-  
tion

An editorial in Manufacturers Record for May 12 says: "Draining more than 1,200,000 square miles, reaching from the Rocky Mountains to the Blue Ridge and the Alleghanies and stretching to the Far North, practically to the border line of the United States, with the Ohio, the Tennessee, the Missouri and other rivers pouring their flood waters into the Mississippi River, this country now faces the most serious problem it has ever met in connection with the utilization of its rivers. For years the theory has been advanced that the country could continue to build levees that would be higher than any possible flood of the Mississippi River. All of the theories of that kind have now been exploded. It is true we might not have such a flood as this again in a hundred years, but that doesn't solve the question. Many years ago some engineers claimed that the higher the levees were raised the higher the bed of the river would rise, filled from time to time with the increasing silt that comes down into the Mississippi River, washed down by its vast tributaries into that stream. Some engineers claimed that one or more new outlets of the Mississippi River into the Gulf must be provided. But in opposition to that view some engineers took the ground that this would lessen the depth of water from the Gulf to New Orleans....The problem is one of such vast importance that every possible light must be thrown upon it...."







### Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

**Farm Products** May 12: Top price on hogs at Chicago to-day is \$10 or 55¢ less compared with a week ago. Heifers were steady to 25¢ higher, cows sharing the advance. The better grades of beef steers showed moderate declines, other kinds being steady to slightly higher. Prices on vealers and heavy calves showed moderate increases. Stockers and feeders remained steady. Fat lambs and ewes were steady to 15¢ lower, while yearling wethers advanced.

Potato markets irregular. Florida Spaulding Rose 50¢ to \$1 lower at a general range of \$6 to \$7.75 per barrel in city markets. Maine sacked Green Mountains 10¢ to 35¢ higher at \$3.35 to \$3.85 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; bulk stock \$2.85 to \$3.10 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites 15¢ to 25¢ higher in Chicago at \$3 to \$3.25 carlot sales \$2.60 to \$2.85 f.o.b. Waupaca. Best Tennessee and Arkansas Klondike strawberries \$2 to \$3.50 per 24-quart crate in distributing centers; few sales \$3 f.o.b. Judsonia, Ark. Texas yellow Bermuda onions slightly weaker at \$2.50 to \$3 per standard crate in consuming centers; \$2.10 to \$2.25 f.o.b. Laredo. Apples firm. New York Baldwins \$3.25 to \$4 per barrel in leading markets; mostly \$3.25 f.o.b. Rochester.

Closing prices on 92 score butter: New York 43¢; Chicago 41¢; Philadelphia 43 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Boston 43¢.

Grain prices quoted May 12: No.1 dark northern Minneapolis \$1.41 to \$1.51. No.2 red winter Chicago \$1.42. No.2 hard winter Chicago \$1.42; Kansas City \$1.36 to \$1.46. No.3 yellow corn Chicago 33¢; Minneapolis 86¢; Kansas City 87¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 50¢; Minneapolis 48¢; Kansas City 49¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 12 points, closing at 15.05¢ per lb. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 14 points, closing at 15.44¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 16 points, closing at 15.36¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

Industrials and Railroads	Average closing price	May 12,	May 11,	May 12, 1926
	20 Industrials	167.06	167.58	139.78
	20 R.R.stocks	132.91	133.38	106.75

(Wall St. Jour., May 13.)

1. *Chlorophyll a* (Chl *a*)

# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the United States Department of Agriculture for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Responsibility, approval or disapproval, for views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect accurately the news of importance.

Vol. XXV, No. 38

Section 1

May 14, 1926.

## FLOOD CONDITIONS

A New Orleans dispatch to-day reports: "The vast lake of overflow water covering northeastern Louisiana crept steadily southward toward the gulf last night as waters from the Bayou des Glaises crevasses rolled over three additional parishes. Within a few days the lake will cover sixteen parishes, stretching from the northern boundary of the State to the gulf, an area 225 miles long and ranging from 50 to 100 miles in width. Ultimately driving upward of 200,000 people from their homes....More than 1,000,000 acres will be included in the vast lake, when the torrents now moving southward reach the gulf. Coming from the air, naval pilots report that northeastern Louisiana as far as the eye can reach is covered with water, only the roofs of houses, church spires and tops of telegraph poles in the agricultural areas marking the sections where fertile farms existed...."

## COTTON INDUSTRY DISCUSSED

An Atlantic City dispatch to the press to-day reports: "Capping a day's suggestions for betterment of the textile industry, William B. MacColl, of Pawtucket, R.I., president of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, said last night cotton manufacturers should have the right 'to organize to regulate production and establish uniform cost standards under proper Government control.' He spoke at a joint dinner of the Northern Millmen and the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, whose membership comes from the South....Discussing the work of the Cotton Textile Institute, Walker D. Hines, president, said: 'The more production can be conducted along orderly lines and the more the enforced and drastic curtailments which must inevitably follow overproduction can be avoided, the more economical production ought to be and the more satisfactory conditions ought to be from the standpoint of the labor in the mills.'"

## ARGENTINE MEAT PROBLEMS

A London dispatch to-day says: "The trade war between companies engaged in the Argentine meat industry, which has been bitterly fought for two years, probably will be ended early next week, when an agreement is expected to be signed. It is understood that the big companies involved, Armour's, Swift's and Vestey's, have agreed to give smaller companies a larger share in the trade than they originally wanted to give. The meat war is said to have cost the companies many millions of pounds."

## ANGLO-SOVIET RELATIONS

A London dispatch to the press to-day says: "Both British and Russian officials expressed the belief last night that a break in the Anglo-Soviet relations had been brought nearer by the raid of the police May 12 on the offices of Arcos Limited, the Russian commercial agency, and the quarters of the Soviet trade delegation. This conclusion was based on the day's developments, which included a statement in the House of Commons by Sir William Joynson-Hicks, the Home Secretary, who sought to justify the raid, and a formal note of protest against the raid handed to Sir Austen Chamberlain, the Foreign Secretary, by A.P. Rosengolz, the Soviet Charge d'Affaires...."





## Section 2

Chicago Grain Market      An editorial in Chicago Journal of Commerce for May 9 says: "Wheat can not be sold on the Chicago Board of Trade to-day for delivery after September 30. Corn can not be so sold. Nor oats. Nor rye. Nor barley. The Chicago Board of Trade suspends trading for future delivery beyond the close of September contracts. The board's reason is simple and solid. The board does not know what condition it will be in next fall. The future of the board has been made precarious by the passage by the State Senate of the Kessinger bill, which provides for stringent regulation and narrowed scrutiny of all trading on the board. Business can not be conducted normally during a period of uncertainty. Until the State house of representatives shall have acted on the Kessinger bill, it will be impossible for the board to decide upon a policy respecting futures trading. If the House passes the Senate bill, and if the Board of Trade thereupon decides to continue its suspension of futures tradings, what will be the effect? Of course the effect will not be so unhappy as if all futures trading in the United States and in Canada were to be suspended. Such a suspension would put the farmers at the mercy of speculators in cash grain....If futures trading is suspended on the Chicago Board only, the business will go to other exchanges, such as those at Minneapolis or at Kansas City. Those exchanges would be congested for some time. Sufficient facilities would be lacking. Chicago has warehouse space for thirty million bushels. The other exchanges would be hard put to it to supply facilities. Even after all readjustments had been made, trading would be more costly than it is at Chicago; for Chicago is the Nation's railroad center, and the logical place for cash and futures trading....."

Dairy Production      An editorial in The Wisconsin Farmer for April 28 says: in Wisconsin "Those who have taken time to apply scientific machines to the compilation of the records on 45,000 Wisconsin cows tell us that the average return in net figures that may be expected from a cow producing 200 pounds of butterfat a year is about \$8. They tell us that a cow producing about 300 pounds of butterfat in a year will average a net return of about \$40. In this reckoning they have figured labor and overhead as well as feed costs, and this is done in a satisfactory way. Nobody would attempt to say that this is truly the actual differences that obtain between all herds of those two averages. It does give us a certain attainable guide of practical proportions because the herds listed were not pampered or exceptionally treated herds, although no doubt operated by farmers who know the fundamentals of feeding and improvement. It also gives us a chance to show that in milk regions there is a real degree of power vested in the improvement of production conditions, always trusting that sane methods are used in disposing of the milk in the right market to get fair margins of profit. We admit that it does little good to stress better herd management for better production, when marketing matters are forgotten. But we must all admit that to change from a production of 200 pounds per cow to one of 300 pounds is not impracticable or visionary, nor is it wrong from the standpoint of economics. The law of diminishing returns does not operate between 200 and 300 pounds of fat, although it might to some extent at much higher figures."



## New England

Agriculture      An editorial in The Field Illustrated for May says: "Secretary Jardine thinks well of New England's agricultural opportunities. He so expressed himself before the Boston Chamber of Commerce. In his opinions and conclusions we heartily concur. Equipped with remarkable natural resources, New Englanders utilized their rivers and streams and harbors to supply power for mills and factories and to promote navigation, and gave secondary consideration to crop production and stock growing. Now that the pendulum has swung back, and New England must buy vast quantities of food which she does not but can produce; when her cotton and shoe manufactories have been hard hit by changed economic conditions, and there is urgent need for readjustment, it is time to diversify. Some progress has already been made. New England dairy herds have improved. There has been a gain of 75 per cent in milk production and every State reports an increase in the average production per cow in the past five years. Onion and cranberry growing has proved profitable, the production of the latter having doubled since 1900. Potato production has likewise doubled since 1880. But the production of corn, wheat, rye, buckwheat, and wool has greatly decreased. Only 7 per cent of the eggs, 17 per cent of the apples, 2 per cent of the cabbage and 10 per cent of the strawberries sold in Boston last year came from New England farms. But there are no indications of a reduced consumption of bread, buckwheat cakes, corned beef and cabbage, lamb stew, strawberries and cream or short cake and--joy of the Yankee housewife!--apple pie; in New England; not if centuries old tastes and customs are still revered, and New England is still New England. With markets at home, and an abundance of good farm land available, the opportunities which Mr. Jardine sees for an improved and diversified agriculture are apparent. The able and discerning Secretary of Agriculture thinks New Englanders are fortunate. They are. And they are also frugal and industrious. With the deliberation of their English forbears, they will see it through and probably make a thorough job of it....."

## Pacific Coast

Textile      The possibility of producing in California at least a part of  
Industry      the textiles consumed on the Pacific Coast is arousing much interest at present, according to the American Trust Review of the Pacific. Although there are many establishments in California engaged in the production of wearing apparel and other textile products, the Review points out that the State plays a very small part in the manufacture of the textiles themselves. The wool produced in the Western States is shipped across the continent or through the Panama Canal to the Boston wool market, the raw silk brought into Pacific ports from the Orient is rushed on fast express trains to New Jersey and Pennsylvania mills and the cotton grown in California, Arizona and Lower California is sent to southern and eastern manufacturing centers or to England. Then the Pacific Coast buys annually from these mills woolen, silk and cotton goods to the value of millions of dollars, paying, in addition to the other costs of manufacture, double freight costs for the two trips across the continent. For a long time, says the Review, New England and the neighboring States of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania enjoyed almost a complete monopoly of the textile manufacturing industry in this country. These States still manufacture 94 per cent of the silk and 92 per cent of the woolen and worsted goods made in the United States, but in the cotton industry they have lost their supremacy to the southern mills. With the elimination of disadvantages under which the Pacific woolen industry formerly labored,





such as limited transportation facilities, sparsely populated local markets, inadequate labor supply and the necessity of procuring coal from long distances, the Review declares that California has now all the essential requirements for development in this field...."

Poultry Products Farm and Ranch for April 30 says: "War in China is helping keep up the price of poultry products in the United States. Reports from the Department of Commerce indicate a reduction of more than 50 per cent in the number of eggs going through the Chinese drying plants. Shiploads of dried eggs from China reach our markets every year. Disturbed conditions in China will prevent exportations and give the American hen a chance to prove her ability to supply the home demand."

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Section 3

Department of  
Agriculture

1 In an editorial entitled "Advantage of the Washington Conference," The Florida Times-Union for May 11 says: "Florida citrus fruit growers have presented to them an unusual opportunity to take advantage of offered assistance, through the United States Department of Agriculture, tendered by Secretary Jardine, who has proposed a conference in his office for the purpose of trying to find a way to improve citrus fruit marketing conditions in this State. Florida citrus fruit growers, with comparatively few exceptions, for a long time have been dissatisfied with the marketing end of their very extensive and valuable business. Many efforts have been made to find other ways and means of getting their oranges and grapefruit to consumers. The few growers who have been thoroughly satisfied are those who have established their own markets in which to dispose of the products of their groves, giving very careful attention, therefore, to the production end of their business....The larger number of growers, however, for various reasons, can not give the complete attention to the business, such as is given by the few. They ought to be convinced by this time of the need for some sort of practical attention to be given in their cases as is given by those growers who are most successful. It, therefore, appears necessary that a thoroughly practical organization be effected, through which necessary attention can be given to every detail of the business, and for the benefit of all the growers....It may be that Secretary Jardine has some such definite plan to propose. If he has, it ought to be accepted with enthusiasm and worked to definite conclusion, which only can be done in a spirit of hearty accord, to the end that the most of good may be realized for the benefit of the citrus industry of this State. This same suggestion will apply to whatever proposal he has to lay before the committee that will go to Washington, for a conference with him.....There is very great advantage to be derived from the proposed Washington conference, which has been called for only one purpose, and that is to put the Florida citrus industry on a substantial and profitable basis....."

2

An editorial in New England Homestead for May 14 says: "Farmers are coming to realize, says the Federal Department of Agriculture, that their production can not be adjusted on a satisfactory basis without information as to farm production for the country as a whole. This is shown by the favorable response given to the annual agricultural outlook reports, the first of which was published four years ago. Even the earliest of these reports was more than 90 per cent accurate in its forecasts, and the later ones have scored more



than 95 per cent in accuracy. They are relied on by the department to assist materially in bringing about a more stabilized agricultural production. Steady markets at fair prices are better than markets that fluctuate widely. Probably the total return to farmers as a whole is larger, and it is certainly better distributed when alternations of overproduction and underproduction are avoided...."

#### Section 4 MARKET QUOTATIONS

##### Farm Products

Livestock quotation at Chicago on top price of hogs \$10.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes \$6.50-\$8 per barrel to jobbers in leading markets. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$3.50-\$3.85 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; bulk stock \$3.10-\$3.20 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$3.25-\$3.40 carlot sales and at Waupaca \$2.75-\$3 f.o.b. Virginia pointed type \$5.50-\$6 per barrel crate in the East. Louisiana and Mississippi pointed type \$5.50-\$8 in midwestern markets. Texas yellow Bermuda onions \$2.50-\$3 per standard crate in consuming centers; mostly \$2.25 f.o.b. Laredo. Tennessee, Arkansas and Kentucky Aroma strawberries \$4.50-\$5 per 24-quart crate in terminal markets. Virginia various varieties 15¢-25¢ quart basis in the East.

Closing prices on 92 score butter: New York 43¢; Chicago 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Philadelphia 43 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Boston 43¢.

Closing prices at Wisconsin primary cheese markets May 12: Single Daisies 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Longhorns 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Square Prints 23 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 1 point, closing at 15.06¢ per lb. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 2 points, closing at 15.46¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 3 points, closing at 15.39¢.

Grain prices quoted: No.1 dark northern Minneapolis \$1.40-\$1.50. No.2 red winter Chicago \$1.43. No.2 hard winter Chicago \$1.44; Kansas City \$1.37-\$1.47. No.3 yellow corn Chicago 85¢; Minneapolis 87¢; Kansas City 88¢. No.3 white oats Chicago 50¢; Minneapolis 49¢; Kansas City 50¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

Industrials and Railroads	Average closing price	May 13,	May 12,	May 13, 1926
	20 Industrials	168.15	167.06	139.45
	20 R.R.stocks	133.76	132.91	106.45
(Wall St. Jour., May 14.)				





# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the United States Department of Agriculture for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Responsibility, approval or disapproval, for views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect accurately the news of importance.

Vol. XXV, No. 39

Section 1

May 16, 1927.

**FLOOD CONDITIONS** A New Orleans dispatch to the press to-day reports that thousands of persons whose homes are in the path of the avalanche of waters now sweeping south to the Gulf through the western half of the Atachafalaya basin last night were fleeing to the highlands for safety from the flood torrents which are racing and roaring through the Evangeline country at terrifying speed and in a volume the vastness of which is beyond computation. The report says: "The terror, for that is what it is, according to every bulletin that is reaching the dry country from the doomed Bayou des Glaises sector, is one the proportions of which are without parallel in the history of the western half of Louisiana's 'sugar bowl,' and the fertile land of sugar cane, oranges, cotton and rice has seen and weathered scores of great floods since the days of the French pioneers....."

**FARM CORPORATION FOR FLOOD RELIEF** The press yesterday reported that a plan for formation of a \$1,000,000 finance corporation by Mississippi farmers in that State was approved May 14 by the Federal Farm Loan Board. The board indicated that it would approve advances by the intermediate credit bank to the Mississippi rehabilitation corporation up to a total of \$4,000,000 if necessary on the basis of a paid-in capital of \$1,000,000. When the committee of bankers which conferred with the board left Mississippi, \$361,000 had been subscribed. It was expected by members of the committee that \$500,000 would be obtained within the State.

**COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY RURAL LIFE STUDY** The New York Times to-day reports that Columbia University plans to establish a research institute to study problems of rural life "now presenting themselves in urgent forms in almost every Nation," it was disclosed yesterday in an announcement by President Nicholas Murray Butler of a national agricultural conference starting at Columbia tomorrow morning. Such an institute is needed, he declared, "to integrate, to correlate, and to guide" agricultural colleges and Government agencies in improving methods of farming and marketing. It will work "with a view to establishing and interpreting the facts for the information of public opinion and for the guidance of Governments." Among those who will attend the conference are: Professor John D. Black, University of Minnesota; Congressman Elbert Sidney Brigham, St. Albans, Vt.; Kenyon L. Butterfield, president of Michigan Agricultural College; Frank Evans, American Farm Bureau Federation, Chicago; Robert A. Harper, Torrey Professor of Botany in Columbia University; Walter P. Hedden of the staff of the Port of New York Authority; E.C. Lindeman, member of the staff of the New York School of Social Work, High Bridge, N.J.; Frank O. Lowden, Oregon, Ill.; V.G. Simkhovitch, professor of economic history at Columbia; J. Russell Smith, professor of economic geography at Columbia; J.L. Taber, master of the National Grange, Columbus, Ohio; H.A. Wallace, Des Moines, Iowa; Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.



## Section 2

## Cheese Prices

An editorial in The Wisconsin Agriculturist for April 30 says: "Reports indicate that this summer prices for cheese and butterfat will be as high or higher than they have been for a number of seasons. This, the buyers say, is due to the small amount of cheese and butter in storage and to the fact that there has been a good increase in the consumption of both of these products during the past few years. Further, there has been a decrease in cheese production. A director of the Wisconsin Cheese Producers' Federation said he thought that by grass time American cheese would be selling for 23 cents a pound. That is a price that is seldom seen and especially at the pasture season. At the same time butterfat at the creameries is again bringing the producer better than 50 cents a pound....The condition looks healthy for the dairymen. But the question is, can dairymen stand the temptation to overproduce? That has always been the curse of high prices for farm produce....Another fact brought out lately, which should be more generally understood by cheese producers, is the one of relation of producer price to consumer price. Evidently the jobbers and retailers of cheese have found the price that the consumer is willing to pay for cheese and go on consuming at normal amounts. This is evidenced by the fact that during the past year, when farmers received less for cheese than during previous years, the consumer paid only three-tenths of a cent a pound less than during the time of high producer prices. This serves further to prove that the only one to get a benefit from cheap producer cheese is the middleman. The consumer is educated to pay a certain amount for the cheese that he consumes and he pays that regardless of other factors that may enter into the trade. To change the present ratio of production to consumption of cheese will not benefit either the farmer or the consumer."

Iowa Farm  
Survey

An editorial in The Wall Street Journal for May 14 says: "Iowa State College of Agriculture has performed a service for the farming industry....The Extension Service of the college made a survey of 238 farms in 23 different counties. These were assumed to be more than the general run of farmers as far as might be the best. They were farmers who kept records of yields, sales and expenditures of every kind. This grade of farmers, perhaps, will not make up anywhere more than 15 per cent of the whole. After allowing for interest on land investment and working capital, and labor wages to the farmer and his family, the net income averaged \$778 a farm. There were wide variations. One farm even showed a deficit of \$2,600 after allowing for interest and wages for the farmer and his family. This variation was apparent in all the yields and returns. Corn ranged from 12 bushels to 70 bushels an acre, and oats from 5 to 86. Weather conditions could account for some, but not all of this difference in a single State. If anyone insists that weather accounts for all, let him try to explain the difference in livestock returns. On the basis of \$100 worth of grain and forage fed to livestock the market returns ranged from \$82 to \$420. Naturally the farmer who feeds \$100 worth of grain to hogs and gets back \$82 will insist that the market is rigged against him. One farmer saved an average of 11 pigs per litter and another but two. One received an average of \$478 per brood sow and another \$32. Instead of looking to Washington, some of those farmers should take a course at the State College of







Agriculture, and learn how to farm and care for livestock. Comparing the dairy farms of highest and lowest yields one cow on the high-yield farm was worth 15 on the other. If one cow of the right kind, properly managed, will earn as much as 15 indifferently managed is it not a waste of labor to milk the extra 14? In the poultry line the difference was three times greater than in the dairying. Weather did not account for all this. These figures suggest that to be a successful farmer one must know how to make the earth yield its greatest increase, and how to care for livestock. Other figures proved that, as in industry, a farmer must know how to reduce costs through efficient management. On one farm 143 crop acres were handled per man, on another but 17. Here, as in industry, is the difference between success and failure...."

**Irish Creameries** "The Irish Free State is planning a reorganization of the creameries of Ireland....Ireland, like Iowa, has its butter handled partly by cooperative creameries and partly by privately owned creameries. The Government plan is to make a survey of the territory, decide how many creameries are needed to serve different sections, and where they should be located. A fund of about two and one-half million dollars is to be appropriated to buy out the privately-owned creameries and turn them over at about one-third of the purchase price to cooperatives that are willing to join with the Government in the reorganization plan. The Government itself is willing to carry a good part of the expense of the movement purely as a service to the dairy farmers of the Irish Free State." (Wallaces' Farmer May 13.)

**Market Opportunities** An editorial in American Bankers Association Journal for May says: "In a speech in Boston Mr. Jardine, Secretary of Agriculture, discussed the changing appetite of the Nation. In recent years more and more people have made themselves acquainted with food values, with the result that instead of merely following in the footsteps of other generations in the matter of diet, or eating what they liked to eat with little thought of its adaptability to their particular needs, they now scan the menu with a scientific eye. The number of persons who have discovered they work with better intelligence and more comfort on a scientifically balanced ration than they do on a near-banquet, increases apace....This presents to farming a problem comparable to one that confronts a wide range of manufacturing. Industry constantly must adapt itself to changing habits and styles. More than that many branches of industry spend large sums of money in establishing new styles and new habits. Before such a situation agriculture itself does not stand helpless as is evidenced by the fact that many Pacific Coast fruit products are firmly established in the eastern markets. If, to illustrate, the East had no apples or potatoes of its own, then the influx of western apples and potatoes would be but a natural market gravitation, but with plenty of these products raised in the East the situation becomes an object lesson in what may be accomplished by a mass movement and the application of business methods and advertising to marketing. Confronted with a change in style or habit and consequently a changed market, agriculture seems to be in the position of better advantage than is industry because, broadly speaking, much, if not all of the



old equipment can be used by the farmer, whereas industry may be compelled to scrap costly factory equipment and assume heavy burdens in the installation of new machinery."

**Rubber Shipments** The world's total shipments of rubber for 1927 up to the end of March amounted to 163,260 tons or an increase of 10,726 tons as compared with the same period of 1926, according to advices just received by Bankers Trust Company of New York from its British information service. The shipments of plantation rubber amounted to 151,988 tons, which is an increase of 10,873 tons over the same period of 1926, while shipments of wild and Brazilian rubber amounted to 11,372 tons, a reduction of 147 tons from last year. Up to the end of March the United States retained approximately 106,185 tons of rubber, as compared with 112,071 tons retained in the same period last year; the United Kingdom retained 26,933 tons in the first quarter of 1927, as compared with only 18,907 tons retained last year in that quarter. In the first two months of this year the latest figures available, France retained, including gutta percha, 7,751 tons and Germany retained 5,584 tons. In the same two months of 1926 the amounts retained were 6,683 tons and 1,816 tons respectively. During the first three months of this year the United States consumed 97,810 tons of rubber, and at the end of March had a stock on hand of 85,736 tons. In this period the United Kingdom consumed 11,584 tons, and at the end of March had stock on hand amounting to 65,423 tons. For the twelve months April 1926 to March 1927 the average export permitted under the restriction scheme was 83 1/3%, and the average price was about 1s 8d per pound. From the beginning of May of this year the export permitted under the restriction scheme is 60% of standard production.

**Weed Elimination** An Associated Press dispatch May 13 from London says: "The problem of the scientific elimination of certain weed-pests, which has baffled researchers in America and Europe for 50 years, has been solved, it is claimed by a young Canadian scientist, Leonard Huskins, of the University of Alberta, Edmonton, Canada. At the Royal Society May 12, he showed the results of two years' experiment at King's College, London, and the Horticultural Institute at Merton, to which he has recently been appointed. Professor Huskins's discovery consists of tracing the reversion to the wild type of the so-called false wild oats, which are a well known pest in the United States, Canada and elsewhere. Irregularities in the chromosomes were found to be responsible for these abnormal reversions, which also occur in wheat and other food plants, and it is asserted that through this discovery it will be possible to produce varieties of plants containing only the normal type of chromosomes, which never produce degenerate forms."

**Wool Trade** That the wool and worsted yarn industry has passed through the most disastrous year the trade has ever experienced, that things threaten to go from bad to worse and that radical steps are necessary to avert the continuation of astounding losses which have made inroads on surpluses and capital were facts generally subscribed to May 11 at the annual meeting of the National Association of Worsted and Woolen Spinners at New York, according to the press of May 12.

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### Section B MARKET QUOTATIONS

**Farm Products** May 14: Livestock quotations at Chicago on top price on hogs, 10¢ or 40¢ less compared with a week ago. Good to choice fed steers are 25¢ lower, while lower grades advanced 25¢ to 40¢. All yearlings are strong, with vealers steady at last week's prices. Fat cows are 25¢ higher. Prices are firm on stockers and feeders. Fat lambs and springers closed 25¢ to 50¢ lower, grass fed kinds showing more decline. Sheep are about steady. Wholesale prices on fresh western dressed meats at New York May 14 are steady on good grade steer beef and veal, \$2 lower on lamb, \$3 lower on mutton, \$1 to \$1.50 lower on light pork loins and \$1 lower on heavy loins.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes 25¢-75¢ higher per barrel in eastern markets. South Carolina Cobblers \$7-\$7.50 in New York City. Maine sacked Green Mountains 30¢-50¢ higher per 100 pounds in eastern cities; bulk stock \$3.10-\$3.20 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites advanced 65¢-70¢ in Chicago carlot sales. Cabbage in strong market position. Mississippi pointed type ranged \$6-\$9 per barrel crate in distributing centers. Virginia stock mostly \$5-\$6. Texas yellow Bermuda onions 25¢-50¢ lower per standard crate in consuming centers; mostly \$2.25 f.o.b. Laredo. Strawberry prices generally firm. Virginia various varieties 18¢-23¢ quart basis in eastern cities. Tennessee and Kentucky Aromas \$3.50-\$5 per 24-quart crate in the Middle West.

While butter markets were still sensitive and unsettled following the drastic price declines of the previous week, the situation remained weak until the closing days of the week ended May 14 when some reaction upward occurred. Production is increasing more rapidly and is now said to be heavier than a year ago. Cheese markets were steady to firm and prices on the boards at Plymouth, Wisconsin, on May 13, were unchanged. Trade was reported only moderately active. Considerable gain in production is reported but output still is lighter than last year.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 33 points during the week, closing at 14.94¢ per lb. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 30 points, closing at 15.36¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 37 points, closing at 15.26¢.

Hay markets practically unchanged with demand dull in middle western sections and somewhat improved in eastern districts. Receipts mostly moderate to light. Farm work retarding country loadings. Alfalfa barely steady middle western sections. Cutting delayed Kansas unfavorable weather. Movement from Pecos Valley New Mexico in progress. Prairie depressed by liberal movement from Southwest. Outlook Kansas prairie crop good. Feed market about steady although cottonseed meal quotations advancing and alfalfa meal higher some markets. Wheatfeeds unsettled but offerings light. Linseed meal practically steady but new inquiries few and the limited output is going on contracts. Gluten feed hard to secure for immediate shipment. Manufacturers not quoting for shipment before July. Hominy feed about steady at recent advance. Alfalfa meal higher at Chicago.  
(Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

Industrials and Railroads	Average closing price		
	May 14,	May 13,	May 14, 1926
	20 Industrials	168.46	138.84
	20 R.R. stocks	133.78	106.45

(Wall St. Jour., May 16.)



# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XXV, No. 40

Section 1

May 17, 1927.

## FLOOD CONDITIONS

A New Orleans dispatch to-day says: "With the homes of thousands already doomed as a result of the torrents crashing through the Bayou des Glaisses crevasses those of between 100,000 and 150,000 others were last night threatened as a result of what may develop into a crevasse of major proportions in the east levee system of the Atchafalaya River. The threatened break is at Woodside, in the parish of Avoyellas, about thirty miles south of Old River. The parishes that would in whole, or in part, be in the line of the torrents that would surge east to the west levees of the main Mississippi defense system are Pointe Coupee, Iberville, the eastern part of St. Martin, St. James, St. Charles, Jefferson, Lafourche and Terrebonne, a splendid group of sugar, cotton and rice parishes with a total population of more than 180,000 and with an area of approximately 3,785,000 acres. Secretary of Commerce Hoover, now in supreme command of the flood relief organization, is in New Orleans and his instructions were flashed to the rescue fleets and the inland relief stations to be prepared for instant duty in the event the Woodside embankments collapse before the onslaught of the Atchafalaya crest now plunging on its way to the Gulf....."

## ALONZO TAYLOR ON GRAIN EXPORTING

A Geneva dispatch to the press to-day reports that America's role as a grain exporting country probably will be taken over by Argentina, Australia and Canada, according to a statement made by Prof. Alonzo Taylor of Leland Stanford University, agricultural delegate to the economic conference, in a remarkable paper submitted yesterday. He declared that the United States recognized "Canada, the Argentine and Australia as semi-developed countries still in the extractive stage, and appreciate the imperative reasons imposed upon them for an increase of their population, the expansion of grain growing, and the enlargement of their exportable surpluses." He predicted that American grain growers would welcome such an increase in the buying power of Europe as would enable them to sell on a more remunerative basis than in the past five years the exportable surplus of the future, inevitable in the United States. The grain raising of the United States would be on the basis of domestic demand, he said, when the other countries increased their production. He informed the conference that in prospective relief for the American farmer in that situation lies in a change from the production of nutrients to that of industrial raw materials, for example, in the substitution of domestic for imported fibres, or the replacement of failing forest products. Regarding the possibility of collaboration between American farmers' cooperatives and European consumers' organizations, Professor Taylor expressed doubt, saying it remained to be proved.

## NEBRASKA BANK CLOSES

The press of May 16 reports from Kearney, Neb., that the City National Bank, with deposits of \$2,500,000, did not open its doors for business May 14. Dan Morris, president, attributed the closing to "frozen paper," and predicted that depositors would be paid 100 cents on the dollar. The institution was capitalized at \$100,000.



1911

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## Section 2

Business Men's The New York Times of May 15 reports that the Business Men's  
Agricultural Commission on Agriculture, which last January embarked on an ex-  
Commission tended tour of investigation through the chief agricultural sec-  
Statement tions of the country, has concluded its hearings except for a few  
selected conferences still to be held. It will report on the results  
of its survey this summer, according to a statement just issued at the  
headquarters of the commission in New York. A statement by  
Charles Nagel, chairman of the commission, says: "The commission has  
held hearings in New York, Chicago, Des Moines, Minneapolis, Kansas  
City, Dallas, Memphis, Atlanta and Greenville, and is proceeding with  
hearings on the Pacific Coast. The cities named have merely served  
as convenient centers to which witnesses have been drawn over a wide  
radius from the surrounding territory. More than 150 people, repre-  
senting every activity in any way connected with agriculture, have  
been heard....About 16 per cent of the witnesses have come from the  
East, 34 per cent from the Middle West, 16 per cent from the Northwest  
and 17 per cent from the South and Southwest. The evidence which  
has been given is practically unanimous upon the fact of depression;  
but is varied and at times contradictory, both as to causes and to  
remedies. The causes no doubt are complex. Some of the difficulties  
are regional and, it is to be hoped, ephemeral. These have their  
specific causes, which differ from place to place. But, taken together,  
they by no means make up the whole story. There is without doubt  
such a general agricultural depression as calls for its consideration  
as a national economic question. Those who have been consulted  
practically agree that the country's heritage of fertile land is being  
impaired, and that for some if not many years we have been living on  
our agricultural capital. Some rural sections of the country, we are  
told, are, as communities, virtually bankrupt, and are for the time  
carried by the more prosperous urban areas of the State in which they  
are located. Even the most efficient farmers seem of recent years  
to have done little better than hold their own, by cutting their  
expenditures below their accustomed standard. The difficulties of the  
farmer have tended to be cumulative since he has not been free to make  
investments necessary to preserve or increase the productivity of his  
land.....Education in farming appears to be of great importance.  
Nearly all progressive farmers bore witness to the value of the educa-  
tional work now being carried on in their behalf. Especially signifi-  
cant are the activities of the boys' and girls' clubs in which under  
direction, usually that of a county agent, a productive activity is  
undertaken by each boy or girl member, accurate cost records kept and  
an earnest effort made to produce the very best possible results within  
the limits set by sound economic practice. Successful farmers have  
declared that their boys and girls can show a better result than they  
themselves have been able to procure; and the knowledge of the best  
methods is not only instilled into the coming generation of farmers,  
but permeates the present producing group. Farming is becoming more  
and more complex, both on the productive and the selling side, and  
successful farming requires at least as careful, technical and specific  
education as is necessary for the prosecution of any other industry....  
In the matter of legislative aid opinions were very diverse. Many  
witnesses felt that legislation of one type or another could be brought  
to bear in a helpful way, either as the principal or as an auxiliary  
method of relief. Some felt that existing legislation should be  
modified, and others that new legislation should be enacted; but on  
this point conflict of opinion was marked. The commission will review  
all opinions on legislation as objectively as possible...."





**Camels for Canadian Farms**      An Associated Press dispatch May 16 from Winnipeg states that camels, that were tried once unsuccessfully to supplant the prairie schooner during the 1849 gold rush, are to be given another chance to establish themselves on the North American continent. A group of Saskatchewan farmers, natives of northern Russia, have evolved a plan to bring them to western Canada as a substitute for draft horses.

**Cotton Manufacturers' Convention**      An Atlantic City dispatch May 15 says: "Southern cotton manufacturers at the closing session of the convention of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association May 14 took steps to effect better cooperation between manufacturer and producer on the one hand, and manufacturer and employee on the other....Preliminary steps toward closer coordination between farmer and manufacturer were taken at a meeting of the executive committee of the Cotton Textile Institute, representing the manufacturers, and of the American Cotton Growers Exchange. At this meeting, C.O. Moser, president of the exchange, proposed a joint committee from the two organizations, and Walker D. Hines, president of the institute, expressed himself in favor of the proposal and promised to submit it to the next regular meeting of his executive committee. Twelve members of that committee at the meeting, indorsed the stand taken by Mr. Hines. Mr. Moser said he was confident that grower and spinner could work out together a plan which would bring real prosperity to both....A resolution 'viewed with alarm' the continued decline in character, grade and staple of cotton produced in many sections of the belt and called attention to the 'vital importance of adopting strenuous methods at the earliest possible moment to correct this unfortunate situation.' It urged the distribution of standard strains of cotton seed; the purchase by mills of locally grown cotton whenever possible, and expressed grave concern over methods of harvesting 'so recently but rapidly and extensively introduced in the western part of the belt.'...."

**Flood Protection**      An editorial in The St. Louis Globe-Democrat for May 7 says: "The virtually unanimous approval by Senators, Representatives, Governors, business leaders and newspapers, of the Globe-Democrat's suggestion of a National Flood Commission, to be appointed by the President for the study of the entire waterway question of the Mississippi Valley, and the preparation of a broad and comprehensive plan for the control and regulation of these waters for the purposes of navigation and power as well as flood protection, is gratifying and encouraging. The response to the suggestion indicates very clearly that President Coolidge, in the appointment of such a commission for such a purpose, would have the support of Congress and the general support of the public....The time has come to make a great constructive vision a concrete reality. Every condition and circumstance of the moment is favorable. A tremendous object lesson of the waste and destruction of neglect is before the Nation, and the thought of the whole people is aroused to the necessity of action. Realization of the vast assets which we possess in these waters is becoming general. The wealth and prosperity of the country make it abundantly able to carry out any enterprise to this end that may be proposed, whatever its magnitude and whatever its cost. Now is the time, beyond all question now is the time, to take up this great and supremely important task and carry it on to completion."





**Oregon Imports** An editorial in The Oregon Farmer for April 28 says: "Here are some interesting figures for dairy farmers in Oregon to ponder. A report of the port of Portland commission for the first three months of 1927 says: 'The largest item of import during the period consisted of 15,650,000 pounds of copra received from the Philippine Islands. The second item was iron and steel in the amount of 9,510,000 pounds, the principal shipments originating in Germany, Belgium, France and Sweden. The third item of importance from the standpoint of tonnage was coconut oil from oriental ports in the amount of 7,665,000 pounds, this being approximately three times the amount received during the same period of 1926.' Copra, as most dairymen know, is the meat of coconuts, from which coconut oil is pressed. Coconut oil has a number of uses, chief among which probably is the making of substitutes for various kinds of foods, notably butter. At least this is the point in which Oregon is most vitally interested....The Oregon Farmer stands four-square for protection of the dairy industry by fair legislation, but realizes the great difficulty in securing the enactment of a law in this State that will give this protection. In the meantime, is it not highly desirable for organized and individual farmers to lay before their home town merchants the desirability of handling only the home product? In return for cooperation of this kind the farmer should reassure the local merchant of his continued patronage of the local dealer in preference to distant concerns. Were this kind of cooperation put into full effect it would in large measure eliminate the necessity of protective legislation and would go a long way toward convincing the rest of the people of the State of the desirability of patronizing home industry which, after all, is but the expression of genuine patriotism and good business principles."

**Tuberculosis Eradication in Michigan** An editorial in Hoard's Dairyman for May 10 says: "The State of Michigan is making splendid progress in the eradication of bovine tuberculosis. It started its area testing work in 1921, and now has 34 counties which are modified accredited areas, 20 counties which have completed one or more tests, 18 counties on the waiting list, and 73 counties which have adopted the area plan. Fortunately the dairy stock of Michigan has so far shown a low percentage of reacting animals, making the expense of eradicating bovine tuberculosis in that State relatively small. If the work can go forward at the rate it has the past two or three years, it will not be many years before the State will be free from tuberculosis..."

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### Section 3

**Department of  
Agriculture**

An editorial in Farm and Ranch for May 14 says: "In carrying out the program of protecting consumers on quality of beef, the Department of Agriculture has started the grading and stamping of meat at packing houses in Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Kansas City, St. Joseph, Omaha, and Sioux City. Only two grades will be recognized at this time, choice and prime. Later other grades will be used. Consumers are not always good judges of meat. Many housewives ask for round steak, porterhouse or other cuts without knowing the quality. They must depend upon the clerk to give them what they want. Now the purchaser of meat can ask for a cut off a prime or choice carcass, and as the number of grades are increased,



can have a wider variety of choice. The stamping of the grades on meat will not only help the consumer in securing a desired quality of meat, but will encourage the production of better animals. Livestock producers everywhere should welcome this new movement, especially those who are producing and fitting good animals for the market."

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#### Section 4

#### MARKET QUOTATIONS

**Farm Products**      May 16: Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes \$7.25-\$8 per barrel. South Carolina Cobblers mostly \$6.50-\$7.50 in eastern cities. Alabama sacked Bliss Triumphs \$4.75-\$5 per 100 pounds carlot sales in Chicago. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$3.50-\$4 in the East; bulk stock \$3.10-\$3.20 f.o.b. Presque Isle. New York Baldwin apples firm at \$3.25-\$4.25 per barrel in leading markets; mostly \$3.25 f.o.b. Rochester. Florida 24-26 pound Tom Watson watermelons \$1.25 each in Chicago. Texas Yellow Bermuda Onions about steady at \$2.50-\$3 per standard crate in consuming centers; mostly \$2.25 f.o.b. Laredo.

Closing prices on 92 score butter: New York 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Chicago 41 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Philadelphia 44¢; Boston 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Closing prices at Wisconsin primary cheese markets May 14: Single Daisies 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Longhorns 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Top price on hogs at Chicago to-day at \$10.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 2 points, closing at 14.96¢ per lb. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 4 points, closing at 15.40¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 5 points, closing at 15.31¢.

Grain prices quoted: No.1 dark northern Minneapolis \$1.41-\$1.51. No.2 red winter Chicago \$1.41. No.2 hard winter Chicago \$1.43; Kansas City \$1.36-\$1.46. No.3 yellow corn Chicago 85¢; Minneapolis 87¢; Kansas City 89¢. No.3 white oats Chicago 50¢; Minneapolis 47¢; Kansas City 52¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

Industrials and Railroads	Average closing price	May 16,	May 14,	May 15, 1926
	20 Industrials	166.68	168.46	138.02
	20 R.R.stocks	133.13	133.78	106.25

(Wall St. Jour., May 17.)

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